The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Attempted Assassination in Madrid.

MADRID, July 22.—A large sum of money was found on one of the prisoners engaged in the attempted assassination of their Majesties. It is believed the assassins were the hired instruments of a political conspiracy. Previous to the attack the King had been warned anonymously that his life was in danger. At the time of the attack a sharp engagement took place between the would-be assassins and the police and the King's escort. His Majesty himself was anxious to participate, but was prevented. It is believed the parties arrested are the same who assassinated General Prim.

The Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 22.—It is generally understood the Tribunal of Arbitration first took up and has now under consideration the case of the privateer Florida.

[Special to the World.]

GENEVA, July 22.—The claims for damages caused by the vessels Boston, Sallie, Jeff. Davis, Joy and Music have been dismissed by the Arbitration. The demurrer of Great Britain concerning other vessels is overruled. The case of the Florida was concluded to-day. The decision, it is believed, awards $2,600,000 damages for depredations. The Board took up the case of the Alabama to-day.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 22.—The excessive heat of the past three or four weeks was succeeded last night by a heavy thunder storm, which has greatly cooled the air. The potato disease has again made its appearance.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 22.—The steamers Wisconsin, City of London, Italy, America, and Silesia, have arrived out.

The Tyron and Atlantic have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 22, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾a92⅞. United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¼; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 89¾. Linseed oil 38s 10da38s 15d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes 54 francs 47 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton irregular; middling upland 10¼d; do Orleans 10⅜d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Beef 53s. Cheese 58s.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Petroleum 46 francs.

Extraordinary Precautions in Protecting an English Magistrate.

NEW YORK, July 22.—English mail advices say that Judge Keogh went to Longford to open court July 10th. He was accompanied by his brother, Captain Keogh, stipendiary magistrate. There was a detachment of police at the railway terminus, and in the vicinity of each station on the route there were armed police on watch. The train was preceded by a pilot engine and two carriages filled with soldiers. Outside the station at Longford a strong force of armed police and hussars was mustered around the high sheriff's carriage. Their lordships were received by the high sheriff on the platform, to which the public was not admitted. One shopkeeper hung out of his window some black drapery. The streets were crowded, but there was no other demonstration made.

A SERIOUS STRIKE.

Mill Workmen at Williamsport, Pa., Resort to Violence in Enforcing Their Demands—The Police Successfully Assailed—Non-Strikers Fly for Their Lives—Military Called Out—Several Persons Seriously Wounded.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 22.—The strike of mill workmen in this city has assumed a serious phase. The strikers assembled at about ten o'clock this morning and moved to the upper mill yards. At the mill of Filbert & Otto the police were drawn up in line to guard the place. The crowd assailed them with brickbats; broke through the line and went into the mill. From thence they went through all the mills, the men who were at work fleeing through the lumber piles for their lives. Several fights occurred and many men were wounded. One boy was struck with a hand-spike by the foreman of the mill, and seriously wounded. Four policemen were seriously wounded. The strikers then moved to the mills below the city, closing those which were at work. The military have been called out and are now parading the streets. The greatest excitement prevails. The strikers will meet to-morrow morning at half-past nine. Some shooting occurred at about seven o'clock this evening, but it was not of a serious character.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1872.

SWISS INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of Swiss independence to-day was enthusiastic. Fourteen New York, Brooklyn and Jersey societies, numbering 1,500 men, with 200 guests from Buffalo, Troy, Baltimore and other cities proceeded to Jones's wood, where the festivities consisted of addresses, prize shooting, singing and dancing, as well as a spectacle representing a Swiss marriage in the seventeenth century.

THE TRADE STRIKERS.

The marble cutters entered upon the ninth week of their strike with little prospect of immediate success and as little of a speedy surrender. The marble polishers are ready to resume work on the old system, but are unable, their work being dependent on the cutters.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in the Missouri Valley will probably move eastward to the Ohio and lower lakes by Tuesday afternoon, preceded by rain, and also by threatening weather in the Middle States; pleasant weather will continue in New England; several local storms apparently passing northeastward into Alabama on Monday night.

Planing Mill, Saw Mill, &c., at Dresden, Ohio, Burned—Loss $10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DRESDEN, O., July 22, 1872.

Akeroyd & Brown's saw and planing mill and J. D. Brown & Co.'s furniture shop were entirely destroyed by fire about noon to-day. The fire spread with such rapidity that nothing could be saved, as the entire building was in flames in ten minutes after the first alarm. The fire originated in the boiler room from shavings. Loss from $7,000 to $10,000. No insurance.

Nearly a Murder—Mob Law Threatened.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—At Sidney, Ohio, yesterday morning an unknown man, covered with blood, was brought into town, who, after recovering consciousness and gaining strength to speak, said his name was Fear, of Vandalia, Ohio; that on Saturday night he was robbed of four hundred dollars and beaten, and that two men named Taylor and Wickers were the men who robbed him. They were brought to town and identified, and were then thrown in jail. Mob vengeance was threatened, and it was with difficulty that they were saved, the prospect of the man's recovery alone saving the prisoners.

Boy Dangerously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., July 22, 1872.

A little son of J. L. Jewett, aged about thirteen years, was accidently run over by an omnibus Saturday morning, and so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic and Liberal Republican meetings were held Saturday evening at Wooster, Canton and Bucyrus, Ohio. Addresses were delivered by J. D. Sears, Hon. John Berry, Judge Pillars, Hon. John McSweeney, Gen. A. Wiley, Prof. L. Firestone, Col. B. Eason, John F. Jeffries, Col. S. Meyer and Judge Brinkerhoff.

Josie Mansfield, who is at Saratoga to testify in the Barnard impeachment, was refused admittance to the Grand Union Hotel and Congress Hall.

BREST, July 22.—Arrived, the steamship Ville de Paris, from New York.

There was a slight frost in some parts of New York Sunday night.

President Grant left Long Branch last evening for Washington.

Yesterday a young woman, name unknown, but supposed to be Miss Mary Tull, jumped from the Ohio river bridge at Louisville, and was drowned.

The Garde Republicaine band arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, and were formally received by Mayor Davis.

Benton Bradley was shot and killed by an employee near Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

At the poor house of Little Rock, Ark., yesterday an insane inmate killed another who was blind.

The French Garde Republicaine band had an audience of five thousand at Cincinnati last night.

A destructive fire occurred at Nebraska City on Sunday night, destroying Markin's block, with the postoffice, the Midland Pacific Railroad and the Great Western Telegraph offices, and a number of other business establishments. The fire was caused by lightning.

POLITICAL.

"Liberal" Misrepresentation Corrected—Speech by Senator Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 22, 1872.

Your correspondent is authorized and requested to state that the stories telegraphed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* yesterday that Judge C. T. Sherman, of Cleveland, brother of Senator Sherman, had come out for Greeley is untrue.

There are indications of a large meeting to-morrow night to listen to Hon. John Sherman. It will be the only speech he expects to make outside of California during the campaign. He leaves for the Pacific slope the middle of August.

Grand True Republican Rally at Ashland, O—Stirring Addresses.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., July 22, 1872.

The Republicans of Ashland held one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings that has met at this place for years, for the purpose of organizing a Grant club to do active service during the campaign. Bonfires were blazing on the streets, and the hall, capable of holding eight hundred, was full to overflowing. After the organization of the Grant club had been effected, Judge Bushnell was called out and made some stirring remarks. He was followed by Dr. Clark in a forcible and well put speech. Hon. Jno. W. Sutherland, of St. Louis, Mo., and formerly a member of the Legislature of that State, then took the stand. He gave a brief history of the split in the Republican party of Missouri which finally resulted in the hatching of the "Liberal" egg. He said that although intimately acquainted with B. Gratz Brown, and a personal friend, he did not vote for him for Governor of Missouri, nor could he now, without sacrifice of principle, for he was no Reformer, but nothing more nor less than an office-seeker. He said that the negroes of Missouri would vote for Grant to a man, and would go for the honest soldier and statesman by a large majority. George B. Smith, Esq., was then called out as the representative of the young Republicans. He spoke briefly and to the point, pledging that portion of the great party to vote for the Republican nominees. The meeting then closed with three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Another Report About Sumner.

BOSTON, July 22.—A special dispatch from Washington to the *Traveller* states that Sumner has written a letter to Gardner Brewer, of Boston, coming out in favor of Greeley and Brown and against Grant strongly.

North Carolina Political Trouble.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—The trials of colored Republicans for intimidating the colored Greeley Marshal, Cross, continue before United States Commissioner Best. Two cases were tried to-day, in both of which the parties were convicted and bound over in heavy bonds. The bonds are signed by Supervisor Perry, Collector Young, United States Commissioner A. W. Shaffer and eight more leading politicians. It is believed many more warrants will be issued to-day for the arrest of alleged conspirators in the Cross case.

Not as Big a 'Strike' as Reported.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ST. PETERSBURG, PA., July 22, 1872.

Allow me to correct the telegram published in the COMMERCIAL of July 19th, regarding the Burch well. It was reported that this well was pumping one hundred and sixty barrels daily. That is a mistake, as the well is doing fifty barrels only at the outside figure.

Drowned Boy found at Osceola.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., July 22, 1872.

The body of an unknown boy about fifteen years of age, with black hair, supposed to have been drowned while bathing, was found in the river at Osceola Station this morning.

Drowned at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Professor A. Beidsman, aged forty-five, of Philadelphia and lately from Chicago, while bathing this morning at Cape May, was seized with a fit in shallow water and drowned.

A Great Cattle Show.

Probably the largest and finest exhibition of cattle ever held in the United States will come off at Boston in September next, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and we have reason to believe that Maryland will be represented on the occasion by some of the representatives of our finest herds. The amount to be awarded in premiums is over $22,000. Each of the following breeds, Short-Horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Devons and Holsteins, will be awarded $2,000, or $10,000 in all for the five breeds; Guernseys and Herefords each $695, or, if enough are shown to justify it, each $2,000. In addition to these premiums the awards for dairy produce are very large, and farm animals—horses, sheep, swine and poultry—are offered larger premiums than have heretofore been known in this country, save that not one dollar has been offered for speed. The experiment is to be tried of holding a legitimate agricultural show unaided by horse-racing. The only deviation from the strictly utilitarian standard is in the offer of $1,500 for premiums on saddle horses, which will secure an attractive exhibition of fine animals and encourage the production of a much-to-be-desired addition to the American stable. Mr. C. S. Sargeant, of Brookline, Mass., who is the executive officer of the organization, will be glad to furnish full information to all who are interested, and he especially requests communications from breeders as to the number of entries they will make.

THE social condition of France at the present time is described as far from encouraging. There is particularly in Paris, but also very generally through the country, a very marked increase in the demand for intoxicating drinks, and so, of course, of corresponding increase of drunkenness. Even alcohol used in manufactures is seized by the workmen, and, according to one correspondent, dead rats put into the reservoirs of alcohol have failed to prevent its being taken. The demoralizing results are visible everywhere. But the hope of every country lies in its youth. Prosperity and growth are almost always coincident; and the present evils, if traceable to the late war, might be expected to wear away if a vigorous young manhood were growing up to succeed the present weakened generations. But this, unfortunately, is not the case. The evils date back of the war and into its causes, in the time of the second empire. The demoralization of those days has resulted in a physical degeneracy from which recovery must be slow. A French philosopher who has been carefully studying the statistics of the country has lately reported to the Academy of Medicine that in France, upon the average, ten marriages result in thirty births, while in Prussia the same number of marriages average forty-six children; in France the births equal 2½ per cent. of the population, in Prussia nearly four per cent.; in France the excess of births over deaths is 3,400 in every 1,000,000, while in Prussia it is 13,300. The population of France at the present rate would not double for one hundred and seventy years, while Prussia's would double in forty-two years. If these estimates are correct it would be physically impossible for the present for France to recover her position even if all the disturbing political questions within her borders were settled, and Prussia were not ready to retard her progress whenever it begins to manifest itself. The productive work of a country is in a measure of its strength, the stimulus to work is want, and wants increase with population. It is by a more careful study and observance of the laws of health and morality that life and vigor are to be infused into the French people and a healthy national growth to ensue. Meanwhile if Prussia goes on increasing at its present astonishing rate, whose only drawback is the also increasing emigration, the avenging of Sedan will not be likely to take place until the individuals who made the day historic are beyond crying for revenge.

DON JOSE FUENTES, a Cuban gentleman since the 1st of April has seen considerable of life among the blood-hounds of all sorts in his native island, and, having arrived in New York, gives a detailed account of his adventures. His brother was killed by the Spaniards some time ago, torn limb from limb and cut in pieces, and he narrowly escaped the same fate, since which time he has hardly felt as great an affection for his masters of Spain, the miserable apologies of chivalry now remaining, that he might. He was one of the expeditionists on the Edgar Stewart, and landed on the island, as he supposed, and as the commander led him to believe, near the camps of the patriots, but, as it proved, between two Spanish encampments. To escape almost certain capture and death, Fuentes and his company took to the woods, where, after long wandering, they found Cuban friends, who conducted him to the headquarters of Gen. Perez. While staying with him several fights were had with the organized Spanish thieves, in which the latter were generally worsted, and finally the way seemed clear to take a party away from the scene of action to Jamaica, for which purpose Fuentes had come. An improvised craft was adapted, and forty-six persons set sail in the first Cuban built vessel. Although they were apparently discovered and followed by a Spanish man-of-war, they managed to escape and arrived safely and happily at their destination.

A FRENCHWOMAN, extravagantly dressed, and moving about suspiciously, was invited into the room of the Inspectress recently. Her petticoat proved to be nine yards of superior black velvet, one selvage being gathered into a waist-band, which also held a dress pattern of Ponson silk. The facing of the velvet petticoat, which was put on with the nicest care, was well padded with Chantilly laces, cunningly run together; and the ruffle on the bottom of this imperial under-garment consisted of five rows of rich Chantilly flouncing, caught together, quite likely, in the hope that it would be taken for one piece.

GREELEY-SEYMOUR INTRIGUE.

More of the Bargain and Sale for the Nomination.

In our last issue we gave the material portions of the proofs offered by the Binghamton *Republican* to sustain the charge of intrigue entered into by Horatio Seymour with Horace to bring out the latter as the Democratic Presidential candidate. These proofs establish a state of things exceedingly damaging to Mr. Greeley and make clear the fact that he was willing to intrigue to almost any extent and with almost anybody. To secure Southern Democratic support he was even willing to promise pensions to rebel soldiers, and this appears to be the bond agreed upon. To these proofs the *Republican* adds others, and among the list an affidavit by Dr. Ireland, who, under oath, says:

"Deponent was informed, in December, 1871, from the statement of Carmichael, that *Greeley had promised Carmichael the tone of the Tribune would be changed about the first of the year*, 1872; and that deponent, on noticing, saw the change, which statement of Carmichael deponent can prove on competent testimony of a public officer."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Journal* appends the following list of the letters, with reference to the corroborative statements of citizens, and promises, if any attempt is made by those implicated to disprove any of its statements, either in Court or elsewhere, to present as much better case than they now present as the case they have made is better than that they promised.

Lewis Carmichael to Horatio Seymour.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers. [Affidavit of Charles S. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—August, 1871. Proposing pensions for disabled rebel soldiers, and asking Greeley's views. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declining to advocate then the payment of rebel pensions. [Mr. Carpenter's affidavit.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—August or September, 1871. Declaring in favor of a law giving pensions, by United States Government, to rebel soldiers, though doubting Congress, &c. [Affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Lewis Carmichael to Horace Greeley.—September, 1871. Addressing Greeley as "next President of the United States," and asking him to be the candidate of the Democrats and all dissatisfied men. Carmichael gave his views about politics. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—October 4, 1871. Deprecating Democratic failure to nominate Chase in 1868 against Republicans; setting Chase aside for 1872 as "feeble and broken down;" proposing united action to "close the wounds opened by the war;" saying he could not see his way quite clearly to 1872. [Already published in part by us, and further certified to by affidavit of Dr. Ireland.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—October, 1871. Inviting Carmichael to call on Greeley in New York to talk over issues, &c., and expressing possibility he might consent to be a candidate. [Statement of Carmichael, (who testifies Greeley fully consented,) statement of H. H. Howard and affidavit of Mr. Carpenter.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About December, 1871. Referring to interviews of Greeley and Carmichael, and Carmichael and Seymour; expressing satisfaction with the progress of affairs; acceding to Carmichael's plan of non-committal tariff issue, and commending Greeley's acceptance of plan, as looking to the end. [Statement of Carmichael and affidavit of Dr. Ireland. Carmichael asserts Seymour's subsequent full agreement to support Greeley.]

Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins.—About February, 1872. Seymour had been unable to see Hutchins, according to Carmichael's request, and so wrote to him. Contents of this letter best know to Seymour and Hutchins. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—About February. Statement of these facts to Carmichael. [Statement of B. F. Arnold, Esq.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—About February, 1872. Suggesting that Democratic influence should be exerted for Greeley at Cincinnati, and that Carmichael should go there. [Affidavit of Dr. Ireland, and statement of Henry Van Dusen.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—April, 1872. Suggesting that it was not politic yet to undertake an independent movement for Greeley in Otsego county, as Carmichael had proposed. [Statement of Hon. R. W. Courtney.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Doubting whether the Democrats would really favor him; and proposing to withdraw from the candidacy; but persuaded by Carmichael to wait and see. [Statement of Carmichael.]

Lewis Carmichael to Reuben E. Fenton.—About March. Inclosing Seymour's letter, noting what he (Seymour) had written to Hutchins. [B. F. Arnold.]

Horace Greeley to Lewis Carmichael.—Stating the results of the Seymour-Fenton correspondence "all right." [Howard.]

Horatio Seymour to Lewis Carmichael.—May 1, 1871. Stating correspondence about Cincinnati Convention, (as Carmichael explains.) [Substance of letter already published, on our authority.]

Horatio Seymour to Waldo Hutchins.—April, 1872. Contents known to Seymour and Hutchins. Stated by Carmichael to be final arrangement for Cincinnati Convention. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit of Seymour's acknowledgment if challenged.]

Waldo Hutchins to Horatio Seymour.—On or before May 1, 1872. Contents best known to Hutchins and Seymour. Seymour's letter says the reply of Hutchins was pleasant, or satisfactory. [Acknowledged in Seymour's letter to Carmichael of May 1. Affidavit, if challenged.]

POLITICAL NOTES.

A soldiers' club has been formed in Washington with the design of enrolling as many Union soldiers as desire to attend the September convention in Pittsburgh, and making arrangements for reduced rates of fare. It has adopted as a name the "Go West club," and members say they will go as far west as Pittsburgh to help elect Greeley.

In 1869, certain Republicans in the New York Legislature sold out to Tweed and Tammany; whereupon Mr. Greeley remarked: "You must stop electing to the Legislature such men as Mattoon, Akin, Bemus, and three dozen more such, or corruption can never be vanquished. If you lie down with such dogs you will get up alive with fleas." The three men named are now for Greeley, and Mattoon was in consultation with the philosopher a few days ago. It is to be presumed that the genial Horace is now as lively as association with such "dogs" can make him.

The New York *Herald* makes the following report concerning the Grant National Headquarters: "Great preparations are being made at the Grant headquarters, now established at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in an elegant suite of rooms, for the coming campaign. The headquarters are in rooms Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on the first floor, the entrance to which is through the reading room and the entrance on Twenty-third street. The rooms have large tables, elegant sofas and handsomely covered chairs.

"Colonel E. L. Dudley, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, will be in attendance every day, and an efficient short-hand reporter is engaged to take notes of all matters relating to the success of the great soldier who now occupies the Presidential chair in the next election.

"Among those who called yesterday were Jubilee Frank E. Howe and Statistical Bureau Delmar, who took a look around the headquarters and then left. The most cheering accounts have been received from North Carolina, and many letters were received stating that the smallest majority claimed by the Republicans would be 5,000 in the "Old North State." The intelligence from Alabama and Texas is of the most cheering kind, and Colonel Dudley is confident that both States will be swept by a thundering majority for the Hero of the Appomattox Apple Tree. Mr. W. E. Chandler, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, is at present in Washington. The Republican State Convention will be held at Syracuse on August 12, and it is said the attendance will be the largest ever known at a State Convention in New York.

"Major General Oglesby is actively engaged in Illinois, which it is calculated will give Grant 70,000 majority. General Edward S. McCook, Governor of Colorado, is working like a beaver for Grant, and the reports from Governor Hawley state that he is quite confident of the 'Little Nutmeg State.' Governor McCook says he will send a large body of soldiers to the great National Convention of Veterans, which will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa. The eloquent Banks will stump Massachusetts and some of the Western and Southern States. Colonel Dudley says that Senators Harlan, of Iowa, and Cragin, of New Hampshire, were both in the city and promised well for both of their States. The gallant cavalry officer, General Averill, has taken to boot and saddle again and is now preparing for a new campaign under his old and tried leader, Grant."

The change of the New Yorker *Demokrat* from Greeley to Grant has been already announced. From the article announcing this step we quote as follows:

"In recommending this course to our readers we follow, as always, our best convictions, although in so doing we cannot repress the wish that a different course of events might have permitted us to act otherwise. In taking thus our stand, we do not retract anything nor revert what has hitherto been written in our columns in what we believe to be justifiable criticism of the existing administration, because we are conscious of having merely followed our best convictions in pursuing that course. From critical judges, and even adverse judges of the Grant administration, we shall not be transformed into his unconditional eulogists. We shall confine our active participation in the electoral campaign principally to the exposition of the reasons for which we deem it our duty to recommend to those who have hitherto voted with the Republican party to support Ulysses S. Grant in preference to Horace Greeley."

An Indianapolis dispatch says: "Hon. Graham N. Fitch, ex-United States Senator, a life-long Democrat, and a man of influence, has publicly announced his determination to advocate the election of General Grant. Other prominent Democrats have openly denounced the nomination of Greeley, and will battle with the Republicans. Judge Horace P. Biddle, of the Eighth district, nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans on Thursday last, has declined the honor."

Buckalew's home is not enthusiastic for Greeley. The Bloomsburg *Republican* thus describes how the nomination at Baltimore was received and is regarded in Columbia county: "The nomination of Horace Greeley was recived coldly by the Democrats in this section, many declaring that they will not vote the ticket for the first time in their lives. Some few said, 'we will have to swallow the bitter dose, but it is hard.' A few affected to be pleased, but the effort made to convince that it was what they wanted showed their real feeling. The only man that was delighted was our *solitary* Greeley Liberal Republican. We think that for every 'Liberal' Republican that will vote for Greeley in this county fifty Democrats will not."

The Oil City *Bulletin*, Democratic, hoists the name of U. S. Grant for President, in preference to Greeley. The editor is only doing what thousands of other Democrats will do, all because Greeley instead of a Democrat is put upon them.

CANTON, OHIO.

Rapid Advancement in Six Months—Safe and Printing Press Works—Manufactories Extend for a Mile Along the Railroad—A Population of 25,000 with a Five Years Calculated Upon.

After referring in rather severe terms to the bad treatment of the place by the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Companies, a correspondent of the COMMERCIAL says:

Canton within the last six months, and more especially at this time, is itself again, and some degrees further advanced in progress than ever before. Since then the Diebold & Kuntzle safe works of Cincinnati, were located here, occupying over two acres of ground, with buildings measuring over 700 feet in length, two stories high, with blacksmith shop of 30 by 60 feet, and brass foundry 40 by 70 feet attached. The works are the largest of the kind in the United States, employing over 400 hands when in full operation, their freight annually amounting to about 10,000 tons.

Messrs. Bush & Co. also within that time have erected an extensive engine manufactory here, which in its infancy demands and requires more land and space.

The ground will probably be broken this week for the erection of buildings on another two acre lot for the "Chromatic Printing Press Manufactory" of Messrs. Snitterlin, Cloassen & Co., of Chicago, the main building of which is to be 300 by 75 feet, two stories high, with two wings 50 by 75 feet. These works, when in full operation, will also employ over 400 hands, and are to be completed by October 1st next. Materials have already been contracted for—such as bricks, lumber, stone, &c. Messrs. Snitterlin, Cloassen & Co. are the patentees and sole owners of the Chromatic Press, printing three colors with the same impression at one time. Orders for presses already received will keep them busy for one year.

Our manufactories of various kinds extend for over one mile along the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Application for additional ground to accommodate others are being made. Now, if such indications are a correct index of the not distant destiny of Canton, we can rely on a population of 25,000 before five years. Furnaces, rolling and nail mills are wanted here, but first railroad tracks into our nearest block coal, black band and kidney iron ore banks. REALITY.

STATE ITEMS.

The Erie *Daily Bulletin* has appeared, with R. Lyle White as editor. It is to be an independent paper, as respects politics.

The oldest inhabitant in Warren and Warren county, Pa., died last Sunday evening—Mr. Zachariah Eddy. He moved to Warren in 1801, where he has lived ever since, a highly respected citizen.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian church of Mercer have extended a call to Rev. B. M. Kerr, of New Castle, at a salary of $1,500. The call has been accepted, and the reverend gentleman expects to enter on his duties in two weeks.

The Colorado potato bug has made its appearance in Mercer county.

The "Jackson Club," a social organization of Pittsburgh, are rejuvenizing at Cochranton.

The consolidation of Beaver Falls and New Brighton is now under consideration, with a fair prospect of its accomplishment.

A young man named Jacobs, employed as telegraph operator by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Leaman Place, east of Lancaster, was instantly killed by the Niagara express train west last Friday morning. He had left his post temporarily, for the purpose of getting a drink, and stepped upon a freight engine standing near the office. While stepping off the engine (after taking a drink) he was struck, and the whole train of passed over him.

The Cameron *Press* says the yield of hay in that county promises to be unusually large. Since the recent rains the grass has thickened at the bottom and the crop will be fully twice as large as anticipated six weeks ago. Grain of every description is coming on well.

Emporium is now in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The line to that point was completed last week.

Mrs. Darcas Zahnizer, of Jefferson township, Mercer county, died recently in the ninetieth year of her age. She was born in Westmoreland, and went to Mercer when twelve years old. She lived to see her fourth generation, children, grand-children and great-grand-children, numbering in all two hundred and sixty.

Alexander Johnston, father of ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, died at Kingston, Westmoreland county, on the 15th.

A farmer in Pine Run Valley, Bucks county, has stacked his hay for fifteen or twenty years past, without consuming much of it, and the result is that there are now from forty to fifty large stacks of hay on his premises, containing an average of eight tons each. This would make an aggregate of four hundred tons, which at present city prices would be worth not far from $20,000. But as many of the stacks are quite old, the hay cannot now be of first quality. The owner is quite averse to selling any of it, and declined to supply some of his neighbors who ran short last spring.

Berks county farmers report a singular disease among their cattle. Within a few weeks a number have gone blind, some in one eye, but most of them in both eyes. One farmer has twelve head, some entirely blind and others partially so. One calf, at three days old, never out of the stable, lost its sight. On some farms two, three and four are victims to the disease. The nerve of the eye seems to die from within, and the eye becomes white. Horses have thus far escaped the affliction.

A man, supposed to be William Chapman, from Vanport, Pa., was killed by a locomotive, while walking on the railroad track at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 19th instant. A letter from Samuel Chapman was found on the person of the deceased.

The State Fair will be held in Erie on September 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. The prospects for a successful exhibition are represented as very good.

Messrs. Charles M. Reed, Lloyd Reed, Wm. L. Scott, Joseph McCarter and Henry Rawle, some of the wealthiest citizens of Erie have organized a company for the erection of a large rolling mill and two blast furnaces at that city. The rolling mill is well under way, and forty or fifty men are busily employed making excavations, and laying the foundations. It is expected that it will be in operation in November.

Mr. Gratz Brown and that Cherry Lunch.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

Mr. Gratz Brown, the associate of Mr. Greeley on the Democratic ticket, was so imprudent, the other day, as to eat many cherries—at dessert, we suppose. Cherries, though a fine fruit, and healthful when taken in moderation, probably have made millions of men sick in the two thousand years (almost) since Lucius Licinius Lucullus, who was a great though not a gross eater, introduced them into Europe from Cerasus—whence their name—in Pontus, after having conquered Mithridates and Tigranes. Byron says a cherry-tree may weigh against a bloody laurel. To cherries may be applied the remark of Mr. Noah Claypole concerning oysters. "What a delicious thing is a oyster," observed Mr. Claypole to his lady love, who was opening the soothing bivalves for his benefit; "what a pity it is, a number of 'em should ever make you feel uncomfortable!" So of the cherry. It is a delicious thing, but too many of 'em do make the eater uncomfortable. So Mr. Gratz Brown found out, when he had swallowed a large pile of the fair but fatal fruit. His decent debauch brought on an attack of cholera morbus, a nasty complaint, that often takes men out of the world in such a hurry that they have no time to attend to their worldly affairs. He suffered severely, and at one time his friends thought his hour had come. Luckily, he got the better of the disease, and soon he will be able to make more speeches like that he made at New Haven—and the more of such speeches he makes the merrier will be his political opponents.

The editor of the New York *Observer* predicts that within the life of some one now living there will be a union of all the evangelical churches in New York. The *Protestant Churchman* re-echoes warmly the belief.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Revelations.

Rebel Operations in Canada and the Northwest.

History of the Sons of Liberty.

Conspiracy to Burn Northern Cities Established.

Steamboat Burning at St. Louis, &c.

The Northwest Boundary Survey.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

The report of J. P. Thompson on his operations along the Northern frontier in 1863 and '64 has been prepared for the press, and will be given out this week. It is dated December, 1863, and is indorsed by Judah P. Benjamin as received by him February 5th, 1864. It details the attempt to organize a rebellion in the Northwest and proves the existence of and gives a considerable history of the Sons of Liberty, and this order is stated to have been abandoned because a Democratic candidate of the Indiana State ticket threatened to expose the whole thing if it was not given up. The certainty of the conspiracy to burn New York and other cities, and those of the frontier is established. The names of the parties entrusted with the projects of burning Cincinnati are given, and the amount of money used to secure this end is stated. The successful burning of steamboats at St. Louis, and partial success on the Ohio, are reported. Details of plans for releasing prisoners on Johnson Island are also set forth. In one part of the report Thompson writes that he had been considering the propriety of starting South until he saw by Benjamin's "personal," in the New York *News*, that it was not desired that he should. Those in charge of the preparation of the documents are very reticent about it; but the above are believed to be the main points.

The Northwest Boundary Survey.

The commission for the survey of the northwest boundary leaves for the West to-night. It will go direct to St. Paul, and thence to Pembina, where the first point of the boundary is to be fixed. The line to be established is about one thousand miles long, and will require the erection of field astronomical apparatus at about forty stations. The work at each station will require an average of some two weeks, and the whole, with necessary delays on account of winter, is expected to consume fully two years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872.

NAVY DISPATCHES.

Dispatches from Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated at Yokohama, June 18, say that the Admiral had an audience with the Tenno, who expressed himself as much pleased with the reports he had received from the embassy in America.

Advices from the South Atlantic Squadron report all well.

CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

The President will reach Washington on the early train to-morrow morning, and there will be a cabinet session at noon. Notices are being sent to members of the cabinet in Washington, announcing this fact. It is not definitely known how long the President will remain in the city, but he will be here for two or three days.

INDIAN VISITORS.

Gen. Smith arrived here to-day in charge of about twenty Indians, including the famous Spotted Tail. They will have an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, and probably with the President, within a day or two.

M'GARRAHAN CASE AGAIN.

William McGarrahan having brought suit before the District Court of California for the recovery of the New Idria mines, E. O. F. Hastings, Commissioner for California, has just concluded taking of testimony for the defense. The evidence goes to show that the patent was never executed, but suspended, and is to be used in the suit.

COLORED SPEAKERS TAKING THE STUMP.

Fred. Douglass, John M. Langston, and other colored speakers, are to make speeches in Richmond on 24th inst. in behalf of Grant and Wilson, and will go thence to North Carolina on similar business.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Agent Adams, of Los Pinos Indian Agency, in Colorado, reports to the Indian Bureau, under date of July 2d, that rumors that the Indians are preparing for hostilities are without foundation whatever. The Utes are perfectly quiet, and the number at the Agency has been steadily increasing at the rate of ten lodges a day.

THERE would seem to be a veritable epidemic of railroad inventions just now. How many accidents occur from trains breaking apart, the engineer not being notified of the fact, is well known. There has long been needed some connection throughout the train more effective than the old fashioned bell-rope, which, though perhaps sufficient for passenger trains, is not applicable to freight. A recently patented "train telegraph," would seem to supply the want. In one corner of the caboose is a battery, differing from common telegraph batteries in being constructed of leather and copper and being closely boxed, connecting with an alarm in a small box on the side of the caboose, and with another on the engine; wires run beneath all the cars, and the connection is established between the cars by flexible copper wires, covered, which can be detached, being held in their places by any simple spring or catch. When the train breaks these cords are unfastened, the connection is broken, the alarm is sounded in the caboose and the engine, and the train is stopped. This is the principal object of the invention; but by means of it the conductor can, by simply moving a key of the alarm box, signal the engineer to back, go ahead, etc. A thorough test of it has been made by practical railway operatives and managers, and the results are pronounced eminently satisfactory.

THE island of Tutuilla, one of the Navigator's group in the South Pacific, over which the United States has just established a protectorate, is a fertile little spot, about seventeen miles long by five wide, excellently adapted for the cultivation of indigo, coffee and the sugar cane, and it has a fine land-locked harbor. It is at once a good plantation and a convenient stopping place for vessels. The form of government is tribal, like that of nearly all the islands thereabout. Its population numbers about eight thousand. The people are very friendly toward the United States, and the protectorate is in accordance with their wishes, although it seems to have been chiefly sought by an American company who have undertaken to work the plantations, and who say that they have received promises of differential duties on produce shipped to the United States. These islands of the Pacific Polynesia will some day become important commercial adjuncts of the countries to which they are attached—and that they will all in time fall under the protection of some one of the leading civilized powers, there can be little doubt. Our own interests will of course be watched and improved.

THE area of cotton planted is, in every State, an increased one. The stand is now an average one. The average increase throughout the cotton States will approximate, according to the report of the Agricultural Department, thirteen per cent., and what is especially noteworthy is the fact that the most favorable aspects are to be found in those States producing the largest amount of cotton to the acre. Should the season continue favorable, the number of bales marketed this year will reach, speaking roundly, four millions. The more sanguine calculators estimate a crop of five million bales. It will be seen that these expectations leave a very considerable margin for a crop, even under unfavorable conditions, for the balance of the season. There is nothing as yet to indicate any specially injurious weather or contingencies.

THE West Chester *Republican* has the following notice of a deformed pig: "Every one has the learned pig, but a few only have seen the curiously deformed pig, belonging to Mr. Taylor Stanley, at Hood's station on the old West Chester Railroad, in East Whiteland township. This pig was deformed when it made its appearance into this world, the upper jaw and nose not being near as long as the lower jaw, while the nostrils open on the lower jaw when the mouth is closed. He has also five hoofs on one foot while there are only four on each of the other feet. Notwithstanding the malformation of the upper jaw, this pig gathers up and eats corn without any difficulty. When he undertakes to eat slop he scoops it up with the under jaw and then throws up his head to get it fairly in his mouth, a little after the fashion of a chicken. He is about six months old, and of good size and proportion."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Railroads in Pennsylvania.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

We see no extensive enterprises in Pennsylvania such as multiply continually in Illinois, although our population, wealth and resources are so much larger. In fact, the system is now so arranged that there is no competition at all. A few great companies dominate the whole field, and what lines they do not choose to build no one else thinks of attempting. If a project appears to make somewhat of a flourish, it generally happens that those who own the charter are merely seeking to make an advantageous sale to some one of the great companies. The journals of the Commonwealth have so often seen their own efforts in behalf of such undertakings wasted in this way that few of the leading writers for the press now care to dwell upon any effort. There is an abundance of capital to construct all the lines needed or projected. But no one now has any confidence in isolated new enterprises for this reason.

Thus it happens that some of the richest and most flourishing agricultural districts in the State are wholly without railways; that rich deposits of iron, coal and other minerals are either wholly neglected or worked at little profit or with difficulty, because of the lackage of the means of transit, and that a steady stream of immigration pours away from counties where the people have grown weary of waiting for the railroads projected as a means of reaching a market for their products, but which no one would build. We do not speak at random. We know of cases of precisely this kind, and cases that reflect no credit on existing monopolies that persist in occupying routes for unbuilt railroads, to prevent others from building them.

Contest for a Railroad.

The West Chester (Md.) *Republican* says: The contest which has been raging for some months past between these two giant railroad gladiators, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, for the possession of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, seems to have been finally settled in favor of the latter. Our informant, whom we believe to be altogether reliable, says that an agreement has been entered into between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads, by which the former agrees to permit the latter to use its road for a period of years, and by which its passenger cars from Washington and the West will pass over the road and thus avoid transshipment. Whether or not this agreement excludes the Pennsylvania Central Road from equal privileges, our informant could not be positive, but the presumption is that it does. Indeed we do not see how it could be otherwise in regard to passenger travel. As the city of Baltimore has given the Baltimore and Ohio Company notice that they will not be permitted to run their cars through the city beyond a certain period, flats are being constructed upon which to transport them from Locust Point across an arm of the bay in front of the city. The distance is short, and it is thought will not involve any greater delay than the present system of pulling the cars through the city by horse power.

A New Car Break.

A new car break has just been invented which is said to be really new in conception, original in design, quick in working, easy of control, simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, and easy of application to all vehicles of locomotion that require the use of a break. The screw principle is employed instead of levers. The screw is adjusted so as to set the break directly on to the circumference of the wheel, and by a backward motion of half an inch the brake is withdrawn from the wheel. The screws are placed opposite each wheel and are connected by an endless chain to a shaft which runs the whole length of the car and then is connected with a break wheel on the platform, which revolves vertically like the wheel of a vessel. A motion of only a quarter of a circle is sufficient to set the brake or unset it, so that there is no loss of motion by whirling the wheel around several times before it bites, as in the ordinary brake. The patent also covers a single screw which is inserted into the middle of the ordinary cross-bar of the present brake. It is intended to operate the brake by hand power, as at present. The inventor, however, has devised a connection by which a whole train may be "braked" by the engine-driver, as in the case of the Westinghouse. The great simplicity of the brake is said to allow of its being applied to locomotive driving wheels, which is such a desideratum that the inventor has been lately awarded by the English government the sum of $100,000 for his invention of a brake for locomotives. Scientific engineers are said to commend it highly, and its general adoption is considered certain.

The Dry Goods and the Presidential Election.

(From the New York Financial Chronicle.)

Some of our merchants deem the coming Presidential canvass sufficient cause for the backwardness of trade, and anticipate a poor business throughout the season from the same cause. Why a Presidential election should so interfere with the business of the country it is difficult to understand. Every other influence this year is favorable for a good trade; crops promise well, and the country is generally prosperous; hence we think anticipations of a good season not unwarranted. In view of the unsettled state of values for some time past, with the tone favoring buyers, it is not natural that the heavy purchasers, who are usually in before this season of the year, should hold off until the latest possible moment, and that all buyers should confine themselves to a hand and mouth trade than to speculative business. The market is becoming more settled, and we think it safe to look forward to a better state of affairs by the 1st prox.

The New York Central Railroad Tax Case.

The long and short of the results of all vexatious delays in this case before the Revenue Department is, that Commissioner Douglass will collect the tax at once. The company tried to drive the Commissioner into court for the collection of the money, but he refuses to be plaintiff in the matter. The company will therefore pay the scrip dividend tax under protest, and the Commissioner will defend the government side of the case in court on the claim for refunding.

A SHANGHAI newspaper tells a story of ingenuity on the part of a Buddhist priest in raising the wind that would do credit to the most indefatigable agent of a missionary society. The object sought to be accomplished was to raise funds to erect a temple at Soochow. The subscription had dragged along for ten years, and then the sum to be raised was 10,000 taels. The religious enthusiasm of the Chinese is not great, we are told, and only 3,000 taels had been subscribed. More energetic means were necessary. Agents were sent everywhere, but everywhere the Chinese were found to be unwilling to part with their money. A Buddhist priest, with a devotion worthy of the cause, resolved to stimulate the piety of the faithful by a memorable example. He gave out that he would allow himself to be shut up in a wooden box for seven days, during which time he would neither eat nor sleep. This he did. The box was two feet and a half long, five feet and a half high, and just wide enough to permit him to stand in it. There were shelves within to serve as rests for his arms. In order to prove that there was no trickery in what he did, he invited the natives to bring locks—and thirty padlocks were actually used in fastening him in. The box was closed entirely, leaving only a few holes to supply the inmate with air. It was placed in a room in the temple of Hoopeh Road, and many Chinese went to visit it, night and day, during the seven days of voluntary detention. Other Buddhist priests outside kept up a constant series of religious exercises. The fanatic bore his seven days' penance with much fortitude, having taken during that time but an occasional glass of water, and came out of the box at last having apparently suffered but little from his prolonged abstinence. The box was then broken into a thousand pieces, of which each was sold for more than its weight in silver, by which means a sum of more than five hundred taels was raised for the proposed temple.

CONSIDERABLE misapprehension exists in many quarters relative to the meaning of the ship-building section of the tariff bill. It has been supposed by many persons that the section related only to imported raw material or partly manufactured goods. The Treasury Department has, however, just decided that, while the duty on raw materials must be paid when they are withdrawn from bond, yet upon proof that these materials have been manufactured and used in the construction, repair or equipment of vessels, the duty so paid will be refunded by the government. Under this decision the lumber used in the construction of vessels can be imported and manufactured free, while the rope maker, the anchor and chain and wire rope, copper and composition metal makers, can also get free raw material on the same conditions. This decision is of a very liberal character, and will doubtless have the effect of giving a considerable impetus to the construction of American vessels engaged in foreign trade.

NOT a little excitement has been occasioned among the conductors of the Pullman Palace Car Company by reason of a recent order from headquarters which requires each conductor to make a deposit of one hundred dollars with the company to protect the latter against loss. The new regulation is to go into effect August 1, and on that day each conductor will have to sign a contract with the company, agreeing to forfeit the sum deposited whenever it shall be proved that there has been loss of property through his carelessness or neglect, or that he has dishonestly retained money belonging to the company.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Democratic County Convention

The "regular" Democratic County Convention will meet at the court house this morning for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. For some time past negotiations have been on foot between a self-constituted committee pretending to represent the "Liberal" element, and the Democratic leaders, looking to the nomination of a "mixed" ticket, but thus far the elements have proved so incongruous that no satisfactory conclusions have been reached. It has been suggested, in order to give time for further negotiations, that the convention should simply meet and organize, and then adjourn for two weeks. Some are in favor of making a straight nomination for Sheriff, and then adjourn, while others think a postponement unwise, and favor the naming of a ticket. It is generally conceded that no candidates will be named in opposition to Judges Sterrett and Stowe, doubtless for the reason that no reputable lawyers can be found willing to make the sacrifice which such a candidacy would necessarily involve. It has been found very difficult to get the right kind of material for Congressional candidates, and altogether the work before the delegates to-day is in anything but a satisfactory shape. The convention, however, will have to do "something."

MEETING IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The Republican Vigilance Committee of the Nineteenth ward met on Saturday evening, Col. E. C. Negley in the chair. Mr. John L. Brown was chosen Secretary. The meeting was large and the proceedings spirited. The committee propose renting a room as headquarters for the East End, where meetings can be held, documents distributed, and the general work of the campaign pushed forward. Another meeting will be held on Saturday evening, when further action will be taken in regard to these matters. The Republicans of the ward are active and earnest, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

CONFEREE MEETING.

The Republican conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional District will hold an adjourned meeting to-day, at the Monongahela House, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

THE STOCK YARD SITE.

The Authority of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Appropriate Private Property.

The proceedings instituted by John H. Hampton, Esq., Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the condemnation of a portion of the farm of Mr. John McGinniss, at Turtle Creek, for the purposes of the road, are the first of the kind that have been instituted in this county, and are brought under the provisions of a supplement to their charter passed in 1867, entitled "an act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct additional railroad tracks, sidings, depots, workshops and other appurtenances, along, adjoining or contiguous to their own line of railroad, and the railroads now owned and leased, or hereafter to be owned and leased by them, and to straighten and improve the same, and to acquire the property on which to construct the same, paying therefor the value of property to be used or occupied." Under this act the Company are "authorized and empowered, from time to time, as they may deem necessary, to construct and use, along adjoining, or contiguous to their lines of railroad, additional tracks, sideways, depots, turnouts, water ways, work shops, and other appurtenances requisite and needful for the prosecution of their business, and for the accommodation and transportation of the trade and traffic over and upon the same," etc. It is provided that when the Company cannot agree with the owner or owners of the property, as to the price or amount of damage to be done, the property shall be appropriated, and the damages ascertained and determined as provided in the original charter for obtaining right of way. In other words, previous to the passage of this supplement, the company could only acquire the ground necessary for the main tracks, etc., by condemnation; but under this law they can appropriate such lands as may be deemed necessary for any of the purposes named therein, subject to the assessment of damages by viewers appointed by the Court. The company in the present case have used every effort to secure the land by purchase, at a reasonable price, but have failed to do so. It is believed, however, that they will yet come to an understanding with the owner, and avoid the delay and expense of litigation. There seems to be no question as to the right of the company to take the land.

CAPTAIN FERGUSON'S corps of zouaves, from East Liberty, marched over some of our principal thoroughfares last evening. They were preceded by a martial band and presented a very fine appearance.

CARD.

To Those Desiring a Safe and Profitable Investment.

THE HOMESTEAD BANK AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. wishing to increase its effective capital so as to enable it to meet the increasing demand made on it, to provide homesteads for its patrons, will offer all desiring it an opportunity of becoming interested as stockholders in this successful and useful enterprise.

To this end the Directors have authorized the opening of subscriptions for two thousand shares additional to the capital stock, on the following terms and conditions, viz.:

The par value of the shares is one hundred dollars. Twelve and one-half per cent. on each share will be required to be paid on subscription, and ten per cent. a month thereafter until fifty-two and a half per cent. is paid. The balance (47½ per cent.) will be subject to assessment, not exceeding 2½ per cent. a month. But it is confidently believed that few if any such assessments will ever be called.

☞ This stock will participate equally with the original in all undivided *past earnings*, and in all profits to be made on all unsold lands already purchased by the company. It has, therefore, a real present value above the amount to be paid on it, and in view of the *absolute safety* of the company's business and its certainty of profit it is the most promising investment ever offered to the public in this city.

The books for subscription will be opened at the Bank on Monday, July 29, at ten o'clock A. M.

All wishing further information are invited to call at the Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

THE great popularity of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce is owing, in part, to its adaptation to all soups, fish and meats, making each and all more delicious to the taste. This is really the prince of superior flavors. For sale by all grocers.

Williamsburgh Pure White Lead.

Williamsburgh pure white lead.
Williamsburgh pure white lead.

If you desire a good and substantial job of painting, use the "Williamsburgh White Lead." It is pronounced equal to any pure lead in the market, and sold for less money. If you desire to save money, purchase at McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug store, 85 Market street, dealers in oils, paints, varnishes, &c.

THE reason why so many of our best housekeepers, leading bakers and most prominent hotels are using the Banner Baking Powder is because they can always depend upon it for producing in the highest perfection light, sweet and healthful biscuit, rolls, fancy cakes, puddings, &c. TU

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Wanted.

To purchase, National Bank stocks; also, $25,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, by Geo. Hill & Co., bankers, corner Third avenue and Wood street. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—PARTNER—A GOOD BUSINESS Man with $8,000 cash to invest, may learn of a rare business opportunity by addressing Lock Box 376.

WANTED—TINNER—IMMEDIATELY, a good Tinner; good wages and steady employment, in the Borough of East Brady, on the line of Allegheny Valley Railroad. Inquire of V. BLATT & BRO.

WANTED—MATRON—A MIDDLE-AGED Lady is wanted as Matron or House-keeper at the Pittsburgh Female College, Pittsburgh, Pa. Address Mrs. C. L. PERSHING.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

BOARDING.

BOARDING—VERY GOOD, COMFORTABLE and convenient Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, at No. 43 Anderson street, Allegheny city. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A MARKET TAVERN, NO. 189 Federal street, Allegheny, in a good location. Inquire of JAMES McDONALD, 189 Federal street.

FOR RENT—A FINE THREE-STORY Residence, with all modern conveniences, in first-class location, fronting on the Allegheny Park. Rent $800. Possession given 1st of September. Inquire of McCRACKEN, VAN RYN & MOON, 138 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR RENT—THE 'DONCASTER HOUSE," Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, is now offered for rent to a good tenant for a number of years. It is very pleasantly situated in the flourishing town of Orrville, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroads, making it a very desirable point for a good Hotel. The proposed Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, is also surveyed through Orrville. The House is newly furnished, contains 31 Sleeping Rooms, Office, Parlors, &c., with Dining Room 46 feet in length. A splendid never failing Well of Water on the premises. To a responsible party that "can keep a Hotel" this property will be leased on favorable terms. Apply, in person, to the undersigned, at the Doncaster House, Rochester, Pa. R. DONCASTER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—IRON AND WOOD WORKING Machinery, Judson Governors, Registers, Guage Cocks and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE—TWELVE SECOND-HAND Billiard Tables for sale, with all the Fixtures. Cheap Tables, almost as good as new. For particulars apply at Brunswick Hall, 72 and 74 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE ONE UNDIVIDED half, or the entire interest, in a Boiler Shop and Grounds, located at Sharon, Pa., employing from twenty to twenty-five hands, and doing a prosperous business, with sufficient orders on hand to supply work for the next sixty days, which will be transferred to purchaser if desired. Price for the entire, $7,000; one-half interest $3,500. For further particulars call on or address J. T. WILSON & CO., Real Estate Dealers, Sharon, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—NO. 47 BEECH street, Allegheny, two squares from the Park. Lot fronts 50 feet on Beech street, running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley. House has 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Summer Kitchen, finished Attic of 2 Rooms, Halls up and down stairs. Pressed Brick front and Slate Roof. Good dry Cellar under the whole house, floored with concrete pavement. Washhouse, with sink and stationary tubs. Furnace, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Boston Range, White Marble Mantels, Water Closet, &c. Good Stable (for 2 horses), with Carriage House. Title indisputable. Price low. Terms easy. Possession immediate. Inquire of GEO. I. WHITNEY, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, over People's Insurance Company.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY—DIVIDEND No. 15—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on the 1st of August.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.

WM. LOEFFLER, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company, will be held at the office of Wm. McCreery, No. 349 Liberty street, (second floor,) in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, July 24th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., and an Election for Directors will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. L. ROGERS, Secretary.
June 20, 1872. Tu

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
273
275
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
The Only House that Handles the Celebrated Brands
JENKINS' SNOW FLAKE
AND
WHITE RIVER.
All Orders from responsible parties for Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
No Charge for Drayage.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

AMERICAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Will meet at Carry School Hall, Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, at 8 o'clock THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, for the purpose of selling stock and transacting other important business.

THOS. HINDMAN.

Agents Wanted
FOR GOODSPEED'S
Presidential Campaign Book.
Every Citizen Wants It.
Also for CAMPAIGN GOODS. Address
Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House,
107 Liberty street, New York.

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS—CALL and examine or 12 Samples sent (postage free) for 50 cents, that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED FOR our most attractive "GREELEY AND BROWN" and "GRANT AND WILSON" Campaign Charts. The best ones out. Send for Circular. Immense sales. Large profits. HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty street, New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Phila.

Warren Range.
FIRST PREMIUM AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1871.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
236 Water street, N. Y.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL—
THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Has Removed from corner of Water and Market streets, to No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY, President. JOHN REA, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES ATKINSON, Agent and Surveyor.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. K. TUSTIN,
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether directed to his own or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of
STRAW & MORTON
Is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Until further notice the Books and Accounts will be in the hands of H. A. STOUT, No. 20 Sixth street, who is authorized to make collections.

R. STRAW,
H. MORTON.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1872.

REMOVAL.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
R. STRAW & CO., Agents.

The increasing sales of the SINGER SEWING MACHINE demanding a larger and more commodious place for the transaction of its business in Pittsburgh, we have taken the spacious building,

NO. 10 SIXTH STREET,

Where the business will hereafter be conducted, and where we shall be pleased to see our friends and meet their increasing demands for the SINGER.

R. STRAW & CO.

SHERIFFALTY NOTICE!!

The undersigned having heard of rumors on the streets that he had withdrawn as an Independent Candidate for the office of Sheriff, would simply say the

RUMORS ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION,

And that he is before the people for their decision on the second Tuesday of October next.

W. M. GORMLY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.

This Company ranks among the oldest in this country, and has maintained an onward progress through nearly a quarter of a century. The men who organized the Company, and the men who now have the management of it, were, and are, among the best and most trustworthy citizens of Philadelphia.

Among its Directors are Alex. Whildin, Geo. W. Hill, ex-Governor Jas. Pollock, J. Edgar Thompson, (President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,) Hon. Alex. Cattell, James L. Claghorn, President Commonwealth National Bank of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH AGENCY,
No. 96½ Fourth Avenue.
MANAGER,
SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Board of Reference:

CHAS. ARBUTHNOT, Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Liberty street.
SAMUEL P. SHRIVER, Wholesale Grocer, Liberty st.
WM. DOUGLASS, *Duquesne Bank*, late Wholesale Hatter, Wood street.
JNO. McDONALD CROSSAN, Proprietor *Monongahela House.*
JAS. CALDWELL, Dry Goods Merchant, Federal street, Allegheny.
GEO. SHIRAS, JR., Attorney-at-Law, Grant street.
JAS. L. MARSHALL, Lee & Marshall, Wool Merchants, Liberty street.
DAVID ROBINSON, Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue.
SAMUEL HARPER, Attorney-at-Law, Diamond st.
F. W. JENKINS, Wholesale Grocer, Liberty street.
DAVID SANDS, Sands & Reineman, Fifth avenue.
THOMAS STEEL, Surveyor Customs, Pittsburgh Custom House.
Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Judge Supreme Court, Pennsylvania.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets on hand amounting January 1, 1872, to

$3,638,864 88.

Policies Granted on all Desirable Plans.

Call at the Agency, 96½ Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That every soldier of the Union Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon General of the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. The application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of Trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

* * * * "The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz: those which belong to a proper Truss) are being carried out by the Truss, samples of which were submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker, of Chicago, and by the well known Chase's Truss, (made by several firms) * * * These patterns are therefore recommended by the Board, as those best adapted in their opinion for the purposes indicated in the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to provide for furnishing Trusses, etc.' * * *"

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to Trusses is approved, and any person entitled under the act to receive a Truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of Truss recommended by the Board, as he may select.

The proof that a soldier was ruptured in the line of duty will consist of the fact that he is receiving a pension, either wholly or in part on account of the rupture—or of evidence sufficient to procure such pension.

Blank forms for applications for Trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon General's Office, and by examining surgeons for pensions.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.,
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

The Eleventh Annual Session Commences Wednesday, September 4th.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors. Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or of

Col THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

COL. HYATT will be at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be happy to see patrons, or others, on official business. 1p

NOTICE.

The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company,

Desirous of enlisting the attention of Manufacturers to the advantage of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace Company so locating, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Owen county, Indiana block coal field; the Ore from one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Pope or Massac county, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of two years.

To any Railway Car Manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty (20) Acres of ground required for Works, the timber from one hundred (100) Acres of the best Oak Timbered Land in Owen county, and an order for one thousand cars to commence work upon.

To any Car Wheel Foundery or Axle Forge, the necessary grounds for Works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.

To all other Manufacturing Establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their Works.

Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the Railway will be mailed to any address upon application to

MATT. P. WOOD,
Genl. Supt. C. and T. H. R. R.,
Terre Haute, Ind.

TThs

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead.......91 parts
" Linseed Oil.......9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

JOHN T. NICCOLLS,
BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Office over Melirash's Jewelry Store, east of the Court House. Loans negotiated. Special attention paid to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, procuring Exchanges and Making Collections; Titles carefully investigated and Taxes Paid. If you want to buy a farm in the best county of the great Farm-ing State of Illinois, call in person or write to NICCOLLS, as above. References: McClun, Holder & Co., Bankers, Bloomington; National Bank, Bloomington, Illinois; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

STILL they come. Hon. C. A. ELDRIDGE, Democratic Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, has announced himself as unequivocally and unalterably opposed to GREELEY, and in favor of President GRANT. Mr. ELDRIDGE exerts great influence in his State, and his action will unquestionably have a marked effect among his constituents.

HON. GRAHAM N. FITCH, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, a representative man in the Democratic party, with which he has affiliated from the time of his youth up until now, has publicly repudiated the Baltimore nomination and announced his purpose of supporting President GRANT. What with the peremptory declination of the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor of the State, the defection of ex-Senator FITCH and the disgust of other prominent and influential men of the party, the Indiana Democracy are in a sorry plight. It is evident that the prairies are not in danger of being set on fire by "GREELEY enthusiasm."

A NEW YORK journal which advocates capital punishment states that there are at present in the prisons of that city nineteen persons charged with murder, whose crimes, with one exception, were committed at times ranging between the 5th of last December and the 10th of the present month. The exception is that of FOSTER, the car-hook murderer, who, although his sentence of execution followed close upon his heels of his crime, and notwithstanding the fact that he was some time ago resentenced to death upon the gallows, is still "summering it in the tombs." In citing these cases as evidences of the terrible frequency of murder in that city, the paper in question attributes a considerable proportion of their number to the ease with which the perpetrators escape "through the weakness of judges and juries." True. But while it is true that every murderer who evades his doom is the cause of other murders, it is also true that lesser crimes are followed by prompt punishment. So long as capital punishment continues, just so long will this continue. It is seldom that so effective an argument for the abolition of the death penalty is found in such a compass and from such a source.

THE *Courrier des Etats Unis* of July 20 devotes several columns to a careful chronicle of the triumphs of the *Garde Republicaine* in America. In the details of the narrative the amiable traits of the French character come out in the most agreeable way, and especially its readiness to be pleased and the frankness with which it confesses its gratification. Referring to the reception of the musicians in New York, the *Courrier* says:

> "They have met with a reception the most affectionate, cordial, even enthusiastic, in which entered largely the recollections of the friendship that once united the two nations—of a time when the sentiments were less than now ruled by interest. They have also been greeted as the representatives of a new order, in harmony with American institutions. In a word, the past and the future combined to make them a reception which, thanks be to God, they have justified, and the warm hospitality which various dispositions had prepared for them, was changed into a veritable ovation, of which they must always retain a memory as flattering as lasting."

The *Courrier* will have to add another chapter to inform its readers in France of the extraordinary attentions and enthusiasm called forth by the *Garde* in Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, etc. The Grand Duke ALEXIS may well be jealous.

THE Missouri *Staatszeitung* is fully convinced that GRANT will receive a majority of at least ten thousand votes in the native State of so-called Liberal Republicanism. And this conviction is not a mere belief inspired by the wish that it might be so, but it rests on good, solid reasons. Apart from changes in the relative strength of the two parties caused by the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes and by immigration from other States, the *Zeitung* asserts that the number of Republican bolters (called Liberals) has greatly diminished since 1870. It says:

> "In 1870 every German paper in the State was red hot for the Liberal movement, namely, five dailies, (which also appear weekly), and five weekly papers. Of these, three dailies and two weeklies are now decidedly for the Republican party; one daily is decidedly against Greeley, if also not Republican; two weeklies are more favorably disposed to the Republicans than to the Cincinnati ticket. Three new weekly papers have been since founded, of which the one most likely to live is Republican, and two almost without circulation are in favor of Greeley.
>
> "Of the German Republicans who in 1870 were almost unanimous for the Liberal cause, at least four-fifths have already returned into the Republican camp. The same in still higher degree is the case with the American Republicans. Every one who knows the state will admit, that outside of St. Louis and perhaps its neighboring counties, the appearance of Liberal Republicans is only sporadic and is almost exclusively confined to the circle of office seekers. An English organ of the Liberals no longer exists, to our knowledge, in the whole State. We are then fully justified in estimating the entire strength of the Liberals in the State at five thousand at most."

AMERICANS are, it seems, more interested than they suspected in Prince BISMARCK's proceedings against the Jesuits, as their expulsion from Germany is likely to cause an important addition to our population. The entire body of the Fathers connected with the monastery of Laach are reported busy in preparation for emigration to the United States, and their example will, no doubt, be followed by many others. As scholars and teachers the Jesuits no longer possess the relative superiority which in former times distinguished them equally among Protestant and Catholic clergy, and therefore the coming of so many of them cannot be looked forward to as likely to raise the standard of education and learning among us. In anticipation of their arrival and labors in the country there is, we fancy, no particular reason why we should rejoice, or why measures should be taken to receive the reverend immigrants with bonfires and other demonstrations of joy. In fact, the Fathers are quiet men who would probably receive little if any satisfaction from such displays. A reception of the kind would be too surprising to be altogether agreeable to them. On the other hand, there is, we suppose, no reason why their coming should cause any anxiety or alarm. In the working of our democratic institutions even Jesuits are allowed for and can do no harm.

IT was of course to be expected that the suppression of truth and the suggestion of falsehood were weapons which the opposition press would in this campaign largely employ. A movement which found its origin and impelling power in a conspiracy to reward treason and rebellion by laying the loyal people of the country under tribute for the raising of money with which to pension the very men who tried to destroy it, and brought unnumbered woes and agonies upon it, would not be likely to stop at anything that seemed to stand in the way of its success, on account of conscientious scruples. It is not surprising, therefore, that the late speech of Secretary BOUTWELL in North Carolina, in which he protested against the advice of HORACE GREELEY that the North and South should "clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the war," should, in their comments upon it, be hacked and mangled out of all semblance to the original, or wholly wrenched and wrested from its plain and proper meaning. Mr. BOUTWELL's advice was, that the people should fill up the chasm, so that all could stand on the common ground of equal rights and duties, without a gulf or a fissure between them. This fact, however, is carefully concealed by these journals, the false inference being conveyed that Mr. BOUTWELL and the Republican party threaten to keep the chasm open; whereas he distinctly stated that the welfare of the whole demanded harmony among every part, and that this unity and peace could only be gained by filling up the void and making it solid ground, instead of letting it remain open for a sentimental exhibition of hand-shaking, as the candidate of the Democratic party had cheaply suggested. They will take very little in the end, however, by their dishonest concealment of facts essential to the truth.

AMONG the influences and agencies exerted at Baltimore to bring about the nomination of HORACE GREELEY, was the circulation of a pamphlet containing a number of reasons why he should receive the nomination, a copy of which was placed in the hands of every delegate present. The fourth "reason" was as follows:

> "FOURTH—IT WILL STRENGTHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—However deplorable the fact, it is an axiom in politics, that the existence of parties depends mainly upon the spoils of success. The world is not virtuous enough to produce patriotic men in such numbers as to admit of a governing party of that class in any country. The result is, that parties are based on other considerations. With the leaders the honor and dignity of position are for the most part a sufficient incentive to control action; but with the lieutenants in the service, who drill and drub the rank and file, 'the loaves and fishes' are the tests of party claims, and the price of their activity. If they can see no materialism of this character in the prospects of a party, the principles of that party may be asserted in vain,—they will have none of it.
>
> "Hence it is that in our country no party can long survive without some measure of success at the polls—without some means of rewarding its subordinate agencies; and each defeat is disastrous with losses. Our party has failed for many years to convince the masses of its ability to carry the country, and obtain the dispensations of power; and it has consequently remained in the minority. Its ability to achieve success now, unaided, is doubted still more than ever, and that fact renders it idle to attempt it. We require assistance to gain the vantage ground once more, and when there intrenched, we shall be in a position to refuse allies, or to be an ally, on any terms whatever. But that is not the case now, and we are invited to become the ally of a party which adopts our principles, and brings sufficient force to turn the scales in our favor, without any danger of absorption; and such a union, for the purpose of re-establishing the government in accordance with our principles, and with the advantages to be gained by a partial restoration to power, is an opportunity not to be lost or lightly esteemed. It is the obligation of duty to accept it, exact a fair proportion of the patronage, and proceed to fortify our outposts for a future independent effort to recover absolute power. By this course we shall enlist recruits and fill up our ranks, and our organization will be strengthened, and not impaired; consolidated, and not disbanded."

It will be seen that, in addition to the infamous assumption that the majority of men are scoundrels at heart, moved chiefly by base and mercenary desires and motives—perfidiousness, double dealing and breach of faith to the allies of the Democratic party are deliberately recommended. It is hardly possible to conceive of a lower depth of degradation than that which this "reason" reached. Honest Republicans and Democrats everywhere are respectfully invited to consider it.

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR COMPACT.

Herewith we print another batch of proofs concerning the compact entered into between HORACE GREELEY and the leaders of the Democracy, by which the former bound himself to favor the granting of pensions to the rebels, as the price of his nomination and support at their hands. These evidences are so direct and circumstantial in their character, and are adduced with such perfect confidence in the ability of those who offer them to substantiate them down to the minutest particulars, that there can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person as to their thorough genuineness and authenticity. How they will be met on the part of those whom they affect, remains to be seen. About a week ago the New York *Express* stated that it was authorized by Mr. GREELEY to denounce as utterly false and calumnious the report that any pledge, understanding or agreement, formal or virtual, had been entered into between him (GREELEY) and any member or members of the Democratic party; and a few days later the *Tribune*, referring to the same matter, called on the Binghamton *Republican* either to produce its proofs or to confess itself a wanton slanderer. This, however, was before the publication of the evidence which has now been given, and while the existence of some sort of a bargain or contract between Mr. GREELEY and his Democratic supporters was as yet only intimated. No supercilious or flippant treatment of the matter will now suffice. It is a very grave and serious concern, which not only impugns the honor of Mr. GREELEY and his confederates, but also vitally affects the whole loyal people of the country, who are not yet ready to insult the memories of the martyred saviors of the Republic by recompensing the armed treason and rebellion that laid them low. The charges must be met squarely, and answered—if answered they can be—without trick or artifice or quibble. Will they dare the ordeal to which they are invited?

HORACE GREELEY comes before the people for their suffrages as the self-proclaimed apostle of better ideas and principles of political morality than have yet been known or practiced; and the people propose to find out something about his essential qualities—to know whether he be true man or false hypocrite. If he is willing to bind himself to exert his influence to procure the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, for the mere sake of getting a "Democratic hook in his nose," or even to contemplate such a subject, the length to which he might possibly go when the barbs were fairly fastened and the lines were in the hands of the rebelocracy, may well make thoughtful men pause and reflect. In the light of the revelations that are now being made the intense solicitude of the Democracy to obtain control of Congress, and the candidate's own pledges to ignore the veto power in the event of his election, leaving the entire direction of affairs in the hands of that body, assume an ominous significance. Well might the New York *World* withdraw its opposition to his nomination, and FORREST, BEAUREGARD, SEMMES, DAVIS, and the unrepentant leaders of the rebellion generally, rally as one man to his support. It is time for patriots to be on guard.

INDICATIONS multiply that in France people of the educated classes at least are beginning to lay aside the intensely bitter resentments left by the war. The violent, however natural, passions of the masses were shared to an unusual degree by men of science and literature, who published pamphlets and essays well adapted to increase popular hatreds strong enough already. Learned societies passed resolutions expelling German members and renouncing all future intercourse with kindred societies beyond the Rhine. It is not for foreigners unconcerned in the quarrel to censure such displays of feeling, as they may be blaming others for doing what under similar circumstances they would do themselves. But among highly civilized people, however fiercely such angry passions may burn for a while, it is only for a little while, as they cannot but gradually subside in an atmosphere of reflection, culture and refining arts. At a late meeting of the Archæological Society of Berlin, the President announced to the members that the Paris society, devoted to the same pursuits, desiring to renew the friendly intercourse of the time before the war, had sent them some volumes of its *Revue*. French scholars have also resumed to some extent the ancient habit of sending their publications to their German brethren. It is also noticeable that the scholars of Germany, writing about France and Frenchmen, have done much for the restoration of international good will by the frankness and generosity with which they have recognized and pointed out the merits of the superb nation which bad government and bad men prepared for defeat. Many Frenchmen, on the other hand, ever since the war have been showing their compatriots how much they have to learn from the great German people. Thus literature and science are doing the work of peace-makers.

REVERDY JOHNSON must have lost his memory. In a letter on the political situation, printed in Saturday's *Tribune*, he throws the responsibility of the Ku-Klux laws wholly on President GRANT, altogether ignoring the fact that HORACE GREELEY strenuously urged the passage of the force bill, and demanded that it should be extended over the whole country in order to protect the ballot box and prevent frauds. But this is not the point. Last year Mr. JOHNSON went to South Carolina to defend certain Ku-Klux prisoners. He found the proofs against them to be so overwhelming, and the outrages committed to be of so damnable a character, that—retained for the defense as he was—he voluntarily put himself on record in open court in solemn and indignant denunciation of their infamy, constrained thereto by the commonest dictates of humanity. Has he forgotten this—and has the *Tribune*, which printed his eloquent sentences and applauded them, forgotten that it did so? For now he says "Mr. GREELEY will not tolerate the use of the military for the control of the elective franchise;" and the *Tribune* admits him to its columns to declare, without rebuke, that the Democratic candidate will not enforce the laws. Mr. JOHNSON is an old man, with failing recollection, and on that account is not to be rigorously criticised—but for the *Tribune*, which makes no attempt to supply his omissions or to correct his errors, and which tacitly admits that its candidate, if elected, will conform his action to the requirements of those who stimulated and defended the atrocities which called for the passage of the law in question, there is not the slightest possible shadow of excuse. And the people will so consider it.

MR. GREELEY's Texas trip last fall was part of the programme arranged with SEYMOUR. Not only was his coming known to the Southerners who received him, but he knew whom he would meet. FENTON's mysterious appearance at and departure from Cincinnati, and the interview while there between him and FRANK BLAIR are now explained. Against probability, against the judgment of everybody not in the conspiracy, GREELEY was next day nominated, the South and the improvised delegations from Pennsylvania and a number of other States, voting solid for him. The spectacle of Mr. GREELEY and HORATIO SEYMOUR entering into an understanding a year in advance, whereby Mr. GREELEY was to become though this kind of machinery the Democratic candidate, while yet he was professing loyalty to the Republican party and its principles, is one of the most degrading to be found in American politics. The woman who enters into correspondence with a libertine can expect but one opinion concerning her conduct. Is the man who sells himself and his principles, and betrays those with whom he has for a life time associated, more deserving of confidence? HORACE GREELEY President, as the result of this bargain, who but HORATIO SEYMOUR and his "friends" will control the administration? And what but pensions to Southern soldiers and kindred schemes will surely be measures of the administration?

A LONDON letter says: "The want of harmoney in the French Assembly has had considerable weight here; but, at the same time, it is remarkable that in spite of that want of harmony and the uncertainty about the import duties, the progress of France toward convalescence has been astonishing. A powerful army has again been collected, and if the present harvest, as we are led to believe, prove abundant, still greater progress will be made. So far, the financial operations have been successfully carried out, and there being an abundance of money in Europe at the present time, it is probable that the forthcoming loan will be equally successful."

CHEAT RIVER.

Pittsburgh, with her iron and steel producing mills, glass works, oil refineries and numberless resources of wealth, is vast within itself; but the wealth of the city is not immediately apparent to the eye of its citizen or visitor. The capital of its merchant or manufacturer is not alone seen in its scores of banks, commercial blocks, warehouses laden with merchandise, and stately architectural homes, but in every port on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, with their tributaries, her citizens claim a moneyed interest, and for hundreds of miles along the banks of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, in mines, oil refineries, saw mills, &c., her resources are displayed to the gaze of the astonished traveler.

There is, however, another inexhaustible source of untold wealth, which has hitherto lain hidden almost at our very doors. Last week we were on Cheat river, tributary to the Monongahela, in West Virginia, and there learned and saw somewhat of the wonders of that almost unexplored region. The mountains through which it flows abound in iron ore and coal, while beds of the purest solid limestone are found twenty-five feet in thickness. One hundred and ninety-two dollars one years ago was sufficient to improve the river from its entrance into the Monongahela (four miles above New Geneva) to the Beaver Hole, some fifteen miles above, so that at an ordinary stage of water boats could ply without fear of obstruction; and now parties interested in the navigation of the river are making an effort to induce Congress to appropriate ten thousand dollars to clear the channel up as far the falls of Cheat. Aside from the mineral interest, this will bring into market some three hundred square miles of the choicest timber on the continent, embracing the finest varieties of oak, poplar, walnut and ash. Lumbermen well know that the hardy, tough mountain timber, which has withstood the storms of ages and in obedience to the rugged nature of the soil is of slow growth, and of all kinds the most desirable. And we are not surprised to learn, since our return home, that the keen, searching eyes of some of our shrewd, far-seeing capitalists are turned thitherward. We predict that in ten years from to-day Cheat river to its falls will be as well known to the outer world as the Allegheny to Oil Creek. At the present time it is the artist's and fisherman's paradise. The artist's—for there he can find nature in all her original wild loveliness; clear, placid river pools acres in extent, whose verdure embosomed banks swell to the clouds; grand, eternal rock-rooted mountains. The stream is stocked with white and rock bass, salmon and pike—the last akin to the pickerel of the Northwest. It is not an unfrequent thing to hear of salmon and pike being caught of thirty to fifty pounds weight.

While there we chanced upon a fishing party from Morgantown, composed of Messrs. Dering, Moreland, Shisler, McCoy, Dille, Capt. McVicker (Sheriff elect), and Morgan, of the *Post*, in camp at Quarry run, a short distance above Ice's ferry, just at the point where the Cheat debouches from the mountains. The party had been out about a week, and were having an exceedingly enjoyable time, although the camp smelled like a fish slaughter-house. Your correspondent was very cordially welcomed and generously provided with bait, both for himself and the fish for which he angled. We remained with them but one night, during which the rain fell in increasing torrents. Nothing, however, disturbed our sweet repose save once—

When Moreland heard a bug,
But 'twas the gurgle of a jug.

We were surprised in the morning to find a copy of the COMMERCIAL just inside the tent, damp as though just from the press, and with news but two days old. Some one had secured it from a passing stranger at the ferry on the day previous. We glanced hastily over the local, and then, leaving the rest to slumber, stole off some two hundred yards up Quarry run to the wells. These are immense basins scooped out in the rock-bed of the stream by the action of its waters, and are objects of much interest. It is said that the glen is infested with rattlesnakes, though we saw none. Deer, woodcock, pheasant and partridge are plentiful. On our return we saw gliding about the camp several fine specimens of the scare-crow—some of the party had arisen. Squirrel rock, two miles above, is a great natural curiosity, but we were compelled to defer a visit to them until a more convenient season.

THERE does not seem to be any valid reason why, under proper provisions and with proper care, the waters of the globe might not be made to yield as much sustenance for the human race as is derived from the land. Man was given dominion over the fish of the sea as well as over the fowls of the air and the cattle of the earth, and if this sovereignty were duly and properly employed and improved, it would probably be discovered that an acre of water was, in some respects, pretty nearly or quite as valuable as the same area of solid ground. These observations apropos of the fact that the government of the United States has just dispatched a deputy fish commissioner to the Columbia river country, charged with the especial duty of collecting the ova of salmon from that region and forwarding them to such other parts of the country as may be desired, for the propagation of that noble fish; in connection with which duties he will also make collections of specimens and all information bearing upon the important subject of fish culture. That which has been done during the past two or three years with respect to the propagation of shad, renders it comparatively certain that salmon may also be made abundant and cheap by resort to artificial propagation. There is no doubt that, as the density of our population increases, the necessity of recourse to new food—producing agencies will make itself more and more strongly felt. Recent experiments have shown that the science of pisciculture is hardly less important than that of agriculture, and it is to be hoped that the governments of the various States not less than that of the Federal Union will do all they can to promote its development and success.

A VERY important survey of the United States is now being made under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, having for its purpose the determination of the true north line of different points on the earth's surface, in order to know to what extent the needle varies from the true north course. When the true north line is once established at different points, it will be an easy matter to note from year to year the slightest difference either by way of an increase or a diminution of the variation of the needle from its true line. The true north line is found by astronomical observation, and the process of ascertaining the true meridian line and measuring the intensity of the magnetic force which controls the variation and dip of the needle, is called a "magnetic survey." Surveyors and civil engineers are at present compelled to make a certain allowance for what is called "the variation of the magnetic needle," which means, in other words, that the magnetic needle does not point due north. The extent of this variation differs with different periods of time, and also in different localities on the earth's surface. Another fact connected with the operation of the magnetic needle is that, when suspended upon a pivot, instead of assuming an exact horizontal position it has a slight dip toward the north, the extent of which likewise varies with time and place. In view of these facts it is of great importance and interest that an accurate and positive basis upon which to determine the exact value of these variations shall be established. This is the work that is now being done.

A NUMBER of very remarkable developments concerning the mineral wealth of New Mexico have recently been made. Abundant veins of coal, copper, silver, gypsum, lumbago, and other valuable minerals have been discovered, while the fact of large gold deposits has been clearly established. The value of the new placer diggings between Santa Fe and Albuquerque, east of the Rio Grande, is said to be very great, and the attention of miners generally is being directed that way. At Silver City, west of the Rio Grande, great quantities of silver ore are being taken out, and a large portion of it being shipped east. With the extension of railroads into that Territory there seems no reason why an era of vigorous prosperity should not be inaugurated, and the stagnant atmosphere of the old Mexican and Spanish *regime* give place to the bracing influences of a live, go-ahead people.

CHICAGO rejoices in the possession of the meanest expressman on record. During the great fire a policeman impressed into the service an express wagon, standing near the North Side police station, to save a woman who was badly burned. The owner of the wagon sues the city for payment for its use, and the Commissioners have decided that he shall receive no compensation for his vehicle's impressment into hospital service.

ONE of the things Gratz Brown said in one of his speeches before his "cherry" sickness (some say it was crabs) was, that the three States which Grant would carry were Massachusetts, Connecticut and South Carolina. Now Connecticut is one of the really debatable States—at least has been so considered—and Mr. Brown's concession is creating considerable comment.

It is estimated that in consequence of the recent strikes, and the injury done thereby to the summer and fall trade, there will be a reduction of at least one-fourth in the manufactures of New York city during the next three months. The mistaken policy of strikes, it is to be feared, will be proved by much suffering.

UNDER THE TREES.

"Under the trees!" Who but agrees
That there is magic in such words as these?
Promptly one sees shake in the breeze
Stately lime avenues haunted of bees:
Where, looking far over buttercupped leas,
Lads and "fair shes" (that is Byron, and he's
An authority) lie very much at their ease;
Taking their teas, or their duck and green peas,
Or, if they prefer it, their plain bread and cheese:
Not objecting at all though it's rather a squeeze,
And the glass is I daresay at eighty degrees.
Some get up glees, and are mad about Ries
And Sainton, and Tamberlik's thrilling high Cs:
Or if painter, hold forth upon Hunt and Maclise,
And the tone and the breadth of that landscape of Lee's;
Or if learned, on nodes and the moon's apogees,
Or, if serious, on something of AKHB's,
Or the latest attempt to convert the Chaldees,
Or in short about all things, from earthquakes to fleas.
Some sit in twos or (less frequently) threes,
With their innocent lambs-wool or book on their knees,
And talk, and enact any nonsense you please,
As they gaze into eyes that are blue as the seas;
And you hear an occasional "Harry, don't tease,"
From the sweetest of lips in the softest of keys.
And other remarks, which to me are Chinese.
And fast the time flies; till a lady-like sneeze,
Or a portly papa's more elaborate wheeze,
Makes Miss Tabitha seize on her brown muffatees,
And announce as a fact that it's going to freeze,
And that young people ought to attend to their P's
And their Q's, and not court every form of disease;
Then Tommy gets up the three last ratafias,
And pretty Louise wraps her robe de cerise
Round a bosom as tender as Widow Machree's,
And (in spite of the pleas of her lorn vis-a-vis)
Goes and wraps up her uncle—a patient of Skey's,
Who is prone to catch chills, like all old Bengalese;
But at bedtime I trust he'll remember to grease
The bridge of his nose, and preserve his rupees
From the premature clutch of his fond legatees;
Or at least, have no fees to pay any M. D.s
For the cold his niece caught sitting under the trees.

—From "Fly Leaves," in press by Holt & Williams.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of Sioux City are congratulating themselves on a temperature of only a hundred and four degrees in the shade. Not at all a comfortable form of Sioux-icide.

Twenty-two St. Louis Aldermen have laid themselves open to prosecution for embezzlement or attempted embezzlement, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding five years, for willful disregard of law in passing an illegal appropriation bill.

The Director of the Meteorological Observatory in New York has just published a report in which he maintains that the clearing of land does not diminish the amount of rain-fall; that no change in the climate of the Atlantic States has occurred within a century; that surface changes through agriculture, drainage, &c., give rise to no appreciable meteorological effects, and that the popular opinion which supposes that such influence exists is altogether erroneous.

A distinguished German scholar believes there are passages in Plutarch which cannot be understood in any other way but as a description of America. We fancy the ancients would be amazed to learn how much their modern readers imagine they knew.

The reason why the *Tribune* is "no longer an organ" is because it has lost its power. It is now only a small "Reid" instrument.

Paris is said to be fast returning to her old, wild ways, and once again plunging into the pleasures which have won for her the contemptuous epithet of "the frivolous." Beneath the gayety, however, there still exists an earnest, plodding, resolute world of workers.

It is stated that more people have been executed in France during the last twelve months than in any year since 1815, when the episode of the "Hundred Days" between two restorations sent so many persons to the gallows.

A tooth of Napoleon I. was sold at Brussels, the other day, for 165 francs, or more, than $30 in American gold. If the tooth really came from the jaw of the imperial gentleman, now deceased, it went at a low figure, considering the mania under which little fools suffer for getting hold of relics of great fools.

The King of Siam has conferred the Order of the White Elephant on the Spanish King. There was no necessity for this mark of distinction. Amadeus found the elephant when first he went to Spain, and he has seen him and been sorely troubled by him ever since.

We lately mentioned a curious case of enmity between two valuable horses belonging to an eastern gentleman. The other day they were turned into the same pasture, when the more powerful of the two chased and kicked his fellow all over the field. The weaker was subsequently driven into the yard, when his antagonist jumped over the fence and renewed his attacks, kicking him and breaking one of his legs so that it became necessary to kill him.

Russia is charged with interfering in the question of the Turkish succession, with the view to aiding in an irregularity which is countenanced by some intriguers. This may possibly help to bring on another European war.

A dumb boy in Indiana was frightened into saying his prayers aloud recently. Some of the dumb Democrats in that State will be just that way before October.

Paraguay is endeavoring to have the places of her thousands of citizens slain in war supplied with emigrants from France. The cost of transportation, food, and the like, and the loan of all animals and necessary implements for the colonists, will be defrayed by the authorities, to be repaid in five installments, extending over six years.

The superintendent of the New York quarantine says there is scarcely a possibility of the cholera being imported this year, for there is less sickness on board the ships than has been noticed for some years past. There is but one ship detained in quarantine at present, and she has no sickness aboard.

The Jesuits of Berlin have long been annoyed by the pointed attacks of the German comic paper *Kladderadatsche*, and have resolved to try the efficacy of opposing ridicule with ridicule. To that end steps have been taken to establish a comic paper under the auspices of the order. It may be questioned, however, whether Jesuit wit will be very funny.

It has lately been discovered that the carbonates of potash and soda possess the same property of protecting iron and steel from rust as do those alkalies in a caustic state. The applications of this fact are numerous and important.

Dr. Sigerson, an eminent European savant, has found in the air exhaled from the lungs of tea drinkers a large number of microscopic globules of a poisonous narcotic oil, which, according to him, explains why tea sometimes makes nervous people coughy and hic-cup-py.

An extraordinary marine nondescript was recently fished up from the bottom of the sea off the coast of Australia, on a piece of coral. The body was that of a fish, but it had in the place of fins four legs, terminated by what might be called hands, by means of which it made its way rapidly over the coral reef. When placed on the skylight of the steamer, the fish stood up on its four legs, "a sight," says the narrator, "to behold."

California papers are cautioning the government against the extermination of the seal, and asking that more binding restrictions be placed on that fishery.

Several newspapers have lately been published in Poland for the first time, and periodical literature is greatly on the increase.

Within the past year the commercial prosperity of Milwaukee has shown a remarkable increase. New enterprises are springing up constantly, in which manufactures keep pace with commerce.

A prudent Kentucky father, with a marriageable daughter, found it impossible to keep the beaus from the house, so he furnished her with a music box which plays "Home, Sweet Home," at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely. The beaus are all gone, and the house closed up in five minutes after.

The whole State of Iowa is regaling itself on prairie chickens. The delicious bird is paraded everywhere.

So much has been said of late upon the danger of introducing diseases into the system by vaccination, it may not be uninteresting to know that a statement has just been made by four of the most distinguished English vaccinators, who concur in saying that they have never seen any other disease save that of vaccinea communicated with the vaccine, although their observation embraces hundreds of thousands of cases.

Says a Democratic paper: "The Republican party touches nothing it does not blight." If this be true the "Liberal" movement will be pretty badly wilted, considering the manner in which the Republican party has taken it in hand.

The skeleton of a pre-historic animal of enormous size has just been discovered in California. One of the vertebræ of the neck is twenty-four inches in circumference. A tooth weighs ten and a half pounds, its grinding surface being ten by four inches, and its circumference twenty inches.

New Orleans enjoyed a somewhat surprising immunity from the high rate of mortality to which New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and other Northern cities have been subjected during the last two weeks. The death rate was thirty-two and thirty-four per one thousand, respectively, during the weeks that the death rate of New York was eighty-four and eighty-six per one thousand.

A Western newspaper has set afloat in the press a preposterous story about the discovery of the Nathan murderer. He was found in a Kentucky cave this time, and had no flesh left on his bones. In fact he was dead, and but for a note which he was considerate enough to take into his cave with him, and to insert between his thumb and forefinger at the moment of his decease, we should never have known who he was or what he had done.

Berlin is said to be greatly alarmed at the approach of cholera to the Prussian frontier. Scarcely a city in Europe has so miserable a sewerage system.

PERSONAL.

"Commencement" correspondents at the various educational institutions which have Japanese students on their rolls, give admirable accounts of their proficiency. All are thorough students, who have evidently come to this country for a purpose, and are working for it with all energies directed to a single object. Of their diligence and determination no better evidence is needed than the fact that during the recent intolerable hot nights, at which time their chamber windows were always illuminated far into the small hours, the Japanese students at Williston Seminary could be seen tirelessly at work with brain and book, the fan meanwhile plied with utmost vigor. Similar accounts come from the Japanese at Amherst, Monson, etc.

"Colonel" Cross, the notorious counterfeiter and forger, whose extraordinary adventures and escapes were some years ago the theme of the entire press of the country, is at present the librarian of the Illinois State prison, where he is undergoing a lengthy sentence. He writes a remarkably perfect hand, his German script being as accurate as an engraving. The control of the library is given him, and the books are selected according to his suggestions. A romantic story is told of him. Several years ago he was engaged to marry a girl to whom he appeared to be devotedly attached. During one of his visits to his country house (furnished by the State) the girl married. Shortly after, both she and her husband died, leaving a child, a girl, in utter destitution. The "Colonel" took the child to his sister, and has cared for it ever since, giving it all the advantages that money can purchase.

John G. Saxe, the poet and scholar, is said to be about to take the stump for Greeley. There could not possibly be a better selection. Mr. Saxe was run as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont during five or six consecutive campaigns, and was defeated every time.

G. W. Custis Lee, President of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., is said to strikingly resemble his father, General Lee. He is about thirty-nine years old, one of the best scholars West Point has ever produced, modest and retiring to a fault, but with great executive and organizing ability, and a wonderful hold upon and influence over men. He bids fair to be one of the great college presidents.

There is a Chinese waiter in Paris named Tsang who has a history. He was once in the service of the Chinese Empress, who intrusted to him a fan of great value which she intended to give to her son, the young man soon to be married. Tsang accidentally broke the treasure, and was condemned to be executed, but before his executioner could draw his sword the wily Celestial had seized him around the neck and strangled him. As there was no witness to this affair, he dressed himself in the extinct executioner's attire, escaped without suspicion, embarked upon a French steamer which was about leaving port, and now is one of the lions of Paris.

As a contrast to the case of Miss Barber, who married the Sioux chief "Squatting Bear," and whose doleful story is going the rounds of the papers, the case of Miss Ayres of Philadelphia may be cited. When Colonel Downing, chief of the Cherokees, was in Philadelphia, his eloquence so impressed Miss Ayres that, disregarding the remonstrances of her friends, she resolved to cast her lot with the "noble red men." She established her home at the beautiful Cherokee village of Talequah. Here she instructed the people and devoted herself to advancing their religious training and their educational interests. She soon became a Lady Bountiful among the Indians, and by the friendship of the grateful chief, Colonel Downing, was able to effect much good. When the Indian wife of Colonel Downing died, she married him, and until her death, which occurred lately, was queen of the Cherokees, and apparently as happy as poor Miss Barber is miserable.

Edward M. Oettinger, a celebrated German poet and journalist, died at Dresden June 26th. He was a liberal, and consequently persecuted by the government, to whom his wit was particularly irritating. He possessed what few Germans generally have, a biting wit, and was the editor of several comic papers. He had passed much of his time under the surveillance of the police, and had been several times imprisoned. Although he was the author of three hundred volumes he died very poor.

The West Virginia Elections.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following explanation respecting this year's election in West Virginia, concerning which erroneous statements have been published in some of the papers: "Our people are to vote on the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution on the 22d of August, and the general State election is to be held at the same time. If the Constitution shall be ratified, the October election, which would otherwise come on the 24th, will be dispensed with. If rejected, the October election will be held as usual. The indications are that the Constitution will be rejected.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harrassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over much brain work or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which effect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food it is the standard remedy.

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Applicants for either School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

LADIES' INSTITUTE,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,

A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points by Railroad. Will Reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For Circulars apply to the Principal. MRS. C. E. SMYTHE.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music. (Pianos new, Decker Bros. makers.)

Special Preparatory Course for

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW. Send for Record of 1871-'2.

MARY B. JOHNSON, Principal.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large,
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court,
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge,
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F. WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.

James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tamese, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.

Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponsee, Bonnet, Tapestier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

That Great Sale,
DRY GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Tea Store,
No. 44 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

DUTY OFF TEA.

A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to Each Customer.

THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
(Established in New York 1869)

HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH HOUSE AT No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and are prepared to supply the best and [illegible]

New Crop Teas,

Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at the

Lowest Importers' Prices,

And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will

RETAIL OUR GOODS

To consumers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c. All goods warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. New Goods added to stock daily.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.
[illegible]

COFFEE.
[illegible]

[illegible]

L. R. NORTON,
DEALER IN
Pianos and Organs.
STATE AGENT FOR THE
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

LOH & COOLEY,
Produce Commission Merchants,
207 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments solicited. Correspondence invited.

Mrs. M. CHRISTY
HAS REMOVED FROM 48 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, TO
45 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.
MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING done in all the Latest Styles.

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES
FOR
Seasonable Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At 12½c., White Pique.
At 25c., Misses' School Hats.
At 25c., Misses' Sun Hats.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 12½c. Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, great bargain.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP.

HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS.

Mosquito Netting.

Lace and Swiss Undersleeves.
Lace Collars and Colarette Rouching.
Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Bustles.
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

A FULL STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

That Great Sale,
DRY GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

NEW
SUMMER GOODS
LATEST NOVELTIES.

LADIES' SCARFS, in Bias Silk, all shades and tints,
BRUSSELS NETT SCARFS,
CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS.
Fine Taffeta and Gros Grain RIBBONS, all numbers and shades,
Plain and Plaid SASH RIBBONS, at real bargains.
LEATHER BELTS, Plain and with Satchel attached.
Large and small SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, at Lowest Prices.
FINE PORTMONAIES,
Fine Silk and Fancy JAPANESE FANS, in great variety.
JET AND BEAD PINS, ORNAMENTS and SLIDES.
Ladies' and Misses' STRAW HATS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
LADIES' LAWN SUITS Below Cost.
FANCY TIPS AND WINGS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Lisle and Doe Skin TRAVELING GLOVES.

Assortment Complete in Every Department, at

HORNE & CO'S.
RETAIL.

MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
HATS.
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

[illegible]

AMENDMENT.

[illegible]

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

Herron & Bates,
DEALERS IN
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,
BONDS,
Mortgages and Other Securities.

[illegible]

OFFICE, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
WM. A. HERRON,
F. A. BATES.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A Fresh Lot of Bargains.

AT 5 CENTS,
Black Hernanis.

AT 10, AND 12½ CENTS,
Black Hernanis.

AT 50 AND 55 CENTS,
BLACK ALPACAS
Very Fine, Double-Faced—a Great Bargain.

AT 31 AND 33 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
JAPANESE SILKS
BEST MAKES, VERY CHEAP.

Black and Colored Dress Silks
A complete stock at the lowest prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

That Great Sale,
DRY GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Great Reduction
IN
SUMMER SUITS.

Having sold out most of our earlier purchases of Suits we have just bought out the entire stock of five manufacturing firms, and are offering some very great bargains. Suits worth $22 00 selling for $14 00, and others in proportion.

TRAVELING SATCHELS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.

SEA SIDE HATS.
Japanese, Linen, Silk, Ivory, Wood, Fish Skin and Feather
FANS.
JET HEAD BANDS.
FANCY COMBS.
FINE MOROCCO POCKETBOOKS.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BRIDGE.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-first st., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until AUGUST 19th, at 12 o'clock M., at this Office, for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Potomac, at the Little Falls, in the D. C., on piers and abutments now standing.

[illegible]

The length of bridge about 1,350 feet.

[illegible]

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR
WATER PIPES AND VALVES
FOR TITUSVILLE, PA.

[illegible]

PAUL W. GARFIELD,
J. W. HUMPHREY,
H. W. EWING,
I. EMERY, JR.,
S. U. MATHEWS,
Committee.

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS

[illegible]

Canton, Ohio, July 20, 1872.
H. M. TRUMP, Secretary.

To Paper Manufacturers.

SEALED PROPOSALS

[illegible]

Harrisburg, July 17, 1872.
JOHN McCURDY,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

PROPOSALS

For the Erection of a Banking House,

FOR THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE, PA.,

[illegible]

J. B. DUFFON,
N. B. BOWMAN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Brownsville, July 1st, 1872.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

[illegible]

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL, POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

[illegible]

DEDUCTIONS.

[illegible]

ADDITIONS.

[illegible]

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
OPENED EVERY DAY
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Table Linens,
Sheetings,
Shirtings.

AT 6¼ CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS.

AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
Best Quality, Good Styles.

AT 12½ CENTS,
BLEACHED MUSLIN
Yard wide, extra good for the price.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

THAT GREAT SALE,
DRY GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street Allegheny.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE,
AT
EASTERN PRICES,
IN THE NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.
Buyers are invited to call.

PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS
FOR DRAPERIES
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT
WALRAVEN'S,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, Including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., on Commission.

B. HOOLEY & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
KEYSTONE MILL SPOOL SILK,
On 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Tram, Organzine, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.
226 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Bolting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co's,
43 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE.

CIDER
"New York State Reserve."
VINEGAR.
[Trade Mark.]
GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.

RENNERT HOUSE,
ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
Fayette Street, near Monument Square,
BALTIMORE.

WHO KILLED THEM?
ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.
Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.......DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest; Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 22, 1872.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅜	115½	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅜	115½	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116⅛	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	115
10-40s	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
New 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Currency 6s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1865	115 1-5
United States 10-40s	112⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 22, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Canton		97				
Western Union Tel	75⅝	75⅝				
Quicksilver		42				
Pacific Mail	77⅝	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅝	78
Adams Express		98				
Wells Fargo Express		87				
American Express		74½				
United States Express*		85⅝				
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅝
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53
Reading						
Michigan Central		116½				
Michigan Southern	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝
Illinois Central		132				
Cleveland and Pitts	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛		91⅛	91⅛
Chicago and Northwest	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛		74⅛	74⅛
Do. preferred	91	91	91		91	91
Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
St. Paul	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
Do. preferred	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝		78⅝	78⅝
Wabash		70⅝				
Do. preferred		88				
Fort Wayne	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝		96⅝	96⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	46	45⅝	46		46⅝	46⅝
Chicago and Alton		117				
Do. preferred		120				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		7⅝				
Harlem		115½				
New Jersey Central		107⅝				
Union Pacific	38		38		38	38

* Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅜
Phila. and Erie	27⅛	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	43⅝	United Co's of N. J.	126⅛
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15⅛
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	37	Reading	58⅝

EUROPEAN IRON MARKETS.

SHEFFIELD.

June 29.—Considerable difficulty is experienced in the conduct of business by the still advancing prices of fuel and material for manufacturing purposes. Coke has more than doubled in price during the past few months, and on Saturday the coal owners in this district decided to further advance the price of ordinary coal is 8d per ton, and that of engine slack is 3d per ton. The ostensible reason assigned for the advance is the 10 per cent. increase of wages given to the miners, but the real reason no doubt is the great scarcity of fuel for manufacturing purposes. There has been a further general advance in the price of iron, and, in fact, of almost every description of material, and manufacturers are making corresponding advances in the prices of finished goods. The present prosperous state of trade is likely to continue for some time to come, as in some branches there are orders on hand which will take many months to execute.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

June 29.—The iron trade of North Staffordshire continues brisk, a slight falling off in the demand for the United States having been compensated for by a greater degree of animation in the Continental market. Common bars are now done at £3 15s, delivered equal to Liverpool, with 10s extra for London. The demand for small mill sizes and for hoops and plates is very satisfactory. The supply of iron stone is good, and the yield of pig iron is regularly taken for consumption.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

June 29.—There is much firmness in the quotations for all descriptions of iron, but the actual business doing is comparatively unimportant, makers being reluctant to add to the specifications now on their books in the present excited condition of the market, except at prices ruling at the time of delivery. The result of the scrutiny now being made to ascertain the actual selling prices of the last three months, with the view of setting the rate of wages, is awaited with much interest and anxiety. The opinion is generally held that further advances are impending. Current quotations of the leading firms are £7, 10s for best brands of all mine pig, with proportionately high rates for cinder and hermatite iron. Earl Dudley's price for bars is firm at the advanced rate of £14, 12s, 6d, other leading houses asking £16, but £15 more nearly represents the average quotations of the second-class firms. The orders in course of execution for sheets and plates are exceedingly large, and for hoops, strips and nail rods the demand is buoyant at the advanced rates. Coal is in brisk request, and the supply available for iron-making purposes is larger than was the case a few weeks ago. The price is firm, with an upward tendency. Native ironstone is selling freely at 22s 6d per ton.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat lower; choice white $1 70a1 75; fair to prime $1 45a1 65. Corn steady; mixed western 59a60c. Oats steady; old mixed 39a40c. Rye quiet at 60a70c. Pork firm at $14. Bulk sides 7½c. Bacon—shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides 9c. Hams—sugar cured, 15a16c. Whisky held at 93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour steady and demand moderate. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced 1c; No 3 white Wabash $1 50; amber Michigan $1 66; No 2 amber Illinois $1 58; No 2 red winter $1 55. Pork and lard—no sales.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 22, 1872.

REMARKS—The late heavy rains have had a salutary effect upon the atmosphere, which is now bearable. The waters are up, and river men are now jubilant. The only complaint we hear comes from the "suppressed sex," who affirm that the water is so "muddy that they cannot make a decent cup of coffee." So let us have patience, and soon the troubled waters will become still and clear as crystal. With regard to the market as a general thing prices are uniform, the only articles about which there is any uncertainty, being wheat and flour. Old wheat and old wheat flour are held firm, with no disposition to make concessions to effect sales; but holders of spring are anxious to realize, and will meet customers in an accommodating spirit. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—Receipts 26 bbls. Prices are lower, and we are reported sales at $2 to $3 ℔ bbl, as to quality; some extra choice command higher figures.

ASHES—There is quite an active demand, with sales at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, 48 ℔ cent., 4c ℔ ℔; refined 5c for 48 ℔ cent; nitrate soda 4¾c; arsenic 9½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Receipts 48 packages. The ruling price for choice packed is 18c. Some lots of extra prime sold up to 20c. Inferior dull sale.

BROOM CORN—The market shows no signs of chage. Sales are reported at 5a8c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—There is a more active demand, with sales of prime white navy at $2 75a3 00 ℔ bushel.

BROOMS—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ℔ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—The current rates are: quarter pound cans, per doz. $1 75; half pound cans $3 25 per doz; one pound cans $6 00 per doz; five pound cans $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, ℔ ℔, 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, tierces 312. The market is reported fairly active at the following quotations: Hams, sugar cured, 15½c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 7c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 9c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 18½c; mess pork $15 00 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11½c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 352 boxes. Prices are a shade firmer, though not quotably higher; sales of New York Goshen at 10a11c; Ohio Factory 9a10½c; other grades 6a8c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8a10c ℔ ℔; clear sides 6a6½c ℔ ℔; shoulders 4½a5c ℔ ℔; country lard 7½a8c as per quality.

COAL—Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples 7½a10c; peaches, halves, 8½a10c; quarters 7a7½c.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 21c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ℔ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $3 25a3 30 per bbl.

CANDLES—Sales of Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $550.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, (3 ℔ cans) $6 00a6 50a7 00 ℔ case; tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ℔ case as per quality and flavor of the brand.

GROCERIES—Leading grocers report the market moderately active, with no change in prices. The following are the figures at which sales are daily made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13½c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; extra C 11½c; Chesapeake extra C 11½a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The ruling rates for prime fresh are 15a16c ℔ dozen by the bbl or box.

FEATHERS—We quote as follows: No. 1 78a80c, in round lots, with the usual advance from store. Mixed lots range from 40 to 60c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR—Receipts are increasing, being 1,486 bbls against 320. Neither stores or mills report any change in prices, and old winter wheat flours are held very firm, whilst spring can be bought at concessions. We quote old wheat flour from stores at $9 00 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $8 50a8 75. Western springs are dull; sales at $7 50a8 00. Those who hold stocks of spring flour are extremely anxious to realize. Mill rates: National, white wheat, $9 90; Pan Handle Southern amber, $9 90; Morning Glory, red winter, $9.

GRAIN—Below will be found the receipts of corn, wheat and oats, since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	345	Oats, sacks	1,429
Corn, sacks	22		

The wheat market continues in a "mixed state," no one seemingly capable of even "guessing" at its future. But as time levels all things, we expect to be able ere long to give the exact status of the market. We are reported sales, by car lot, of red winter wheat at $1 80a1 85; white $1 85a1 90. Oats—white 43c; mixed 41c. Corn—yellow 60c; mixed 58c. Rye 85c. Basley nominal.

HOPS—Prime '71s are scarce and firm in price at 6a 47c; '70s 35a45c; '69s 15a20c. Prime for '710 's fair.

HAY—Baled on the wharf $25, $28a30 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at $90a100 per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote: Extra No. 1 70a72c; No 2 60a62c.

LIME—Easton $1 75 ℔ bbl; Cleveland white $2; market rather dull.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; shorts corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens by the coop 50a60c ℔ pair as to size; old 75a80c.

POTATOES—Sales prime new at $2 75a3 00 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—We note sales at 8½c.

PEACHES AN PEARS.—The first named commands $1 ℔ box; the latter $2 50a4 00.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3½a4c.

SEED—Flaxseed is held at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots $1 85; store $2 00 ℔ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7½a8c ℔ ℔.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, in a jobbing way, ℔ bbl 12½a15c ℔ gallon.

WHISKY—Highwines are in fair demand and held

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 23, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market was a weak one. The good time that was expected has been again postponed. Sales were reported at Parker's at $3 70 a3 72 per barrel. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market steady with a moderate inquiry for August delivery. We quote as follows: Spot or July 22c; first half August 22¼c; last half August 22¾; September 22⅞c. Sales 5,000 bbls for August delivery were made at quotations.

OIL BARRELS.

Market opened dull but not quoted lower; asking rates for city make $1 75a1 80; country $1 70.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—The *Courier* says: The market remained firm during to-day, with an advance in prices at all points of from 10 to 15c, and closed firm. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 65
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 67½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 72½
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 70
5,000 bbls upper road, third quarter	4 05
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 87½
1,000 bbls upper road, next week's delivery	3 90
Six cars spot	3 85
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 00
2,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 02½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot, cash	3 90
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 00

NEW YORK, July 22, closing Saturday.—The steady advance on the creek creates a very firm feeling here with advanced prices asked. The demand is very light at the moment. Crude, in bulk, 12½c; refined 22½c; sales are reported of 1,000 bbls, for balance of the month, at 22½c; cases are dull at 28c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is active, with prices unchanged; refined 22½c for spot delivery; 22¾c for first half of August; 1,000 bbls for July sold at 22c, and 1,000 bbls, all August, 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market steady; August 1st to 15th 22¾c; 15th to 31st 22½c; crude 11½c; cases 27½c; S. W. 22c.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market unchanged and firm at Saturday's quotations.

TITUSVILLE, July 22.—Market very quiet; spot $3 72a3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 22.—Market quiet and firm at $3 70a3 75.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market very dull at $3 95a4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Market firm; first half August 22¼c; last half 22½c; September 22⅞c; crude, 11¾c.

NEW YORK, July 22—Market very quiet and nothing doing yet; spot and July 22½c asked, 22¼c bid.

OIL CITY, July 22.—Market very quiet at $3 94a4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Elkins, Bly & Co	80
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	770
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	542
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Vesta Oil Works	296
Duncan & Young	Cosmos Oil Works	462
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	741
Thomas King	Citizens' Oil Works	732
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	160
Owner	American Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Elkins, Bly & Co	80	Citizens' Oil Works	2,293
Crystal Oil Works	542	Sunbeam Oil Works	80
Vesta Oil Works	296	Cosmos Oil Works	462
Excelsior Oil Works	160	American Oil Works	240
River	1,100		
Total			5,243

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 20, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 458 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 472 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 97 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 208 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,335

Oil Shipments per P. W. and B. R. R.

Central Refining Co., 912 bbls to S Fanchar & Co., Baltimore, Md.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 22.—The market for pig metal has been without important change during the past week, prices ruling very firm, with a tendency to still higher figures. The foundries seem to be kept busy with large orders ahead. The supply of foundry iron during this warm weather is somewhat limited, owing to the furnaces running almost altogether on harder irons. Sales of forge irons are somewhat restricted by the fact that most of the rolling mills are undergoing the usual summer repairs. As soon as the mills are ready to work again an active demand for raw irons may be expected. Under the continued advance abroad manufactured iron has stiffened here, the price having been advanced during the last week ½c ℔ ℔, with expectations of a still further advance. Rails are more active, the demand continues to increase, and from present indications the rail mills may look for a brisk fall and winter season. Old rails are also in better demand, with considerable sales. Scrap is dull and little doing. Nails are firm without any change. The nail manufacturers held a meeting in Boston on Wednesday last, but at this writing we are without particulars of their actions. Railroad spikes are active, without any change, although an advance is looked for. Below are the quotations for the week ending July 20, 1872: No. 1 Foundry, $52 to $53; No. 2 do. $50 to $51; Grey Forge, $48 to $49; white and mottled, $46 to $47; mottled, grey forge and No. 2 red-short pig metal, made of all roasted Cornwall ores, is held as follows: Mottled, $47; grey forge, $48; No. 2 $49 ℔ ton. Bar iron from mill 4 8-10c ℔ ℔. Rails. American, at works, $85 to $90; English, $85 ℔ ton, gold, to arrive. Scrap, $53a55 for No. 1. Wrought cast machinery nominal. Nails, $5 75 ℔ keg. Railroad spikes, 5¼c ℔ ℔.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Superfine flour dull at $5 00a5 50; extra $5 75a6 25; Iowa $6 75a7 12½; Pennsylvania and Ohio $8 00a8 75. Wheat dull; red $1 75a1 80; white, $1 90a1 92. Rye is held at 75c. Corn dull; yellow, 61a62c; mixed western 60c. Oats declined; white, 42c; mixed, 40c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 30; No 2 Milwaukee $1 20½. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 26c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No 1 50c. Barley—demand fair and advanced; No 2 51c. Oats dull and a shade lower.

COTTON MARKETS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Cotton dull; middling 21½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—Cotton quiet and weak; no sales.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 22, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards was some twenty cars, or in the neighborhood of four hundred head. In addition to these, there were about one hundred head driven in from the surrounding country, making in all about five hundred head on sale this morning.

In quality the offerings were of the medium and lower grades, there being very few good cattle offered. The market opened up slow, sellers well knowing the run was light, held stock firmly at an advance of from ¼ to ½c over last week.

The butchers were unwilling to pay any advance, and went from yard to yard endeavoring to purchase, but they found it alike an advance everywhere. Not many cattle were sold until butchers became convinced the run was light, when trade became more lively and continued so until the end of the market. Toward the close prices were a shade stronger than at the opening. We saw cattle offered but butchers refused to purchase, thinking the figures too high; but after looking around they came back and offered the seller the price he had asked, but he refused to sell, and was holding his cattle higher and getting them sold at an advance over figures asked at the opening. The market was hardly supplied with the medium grades, and good cattle were in short supply. The market was more satisfactory to seller than any had for some time. All the cattle were sold in a fair market, and at noon there was nothing left over.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades are sold:

Extra, 1,300 ℔ steers, fat and smooth, $7; prime, 1,200 ℔ steers, fat and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; good, 1,100 ℔ steers, fat and smooth, $6 to $6 25; fair, 1,000 ℔ steers, fat and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; common, fat and smooth, $5 to $5 25; bulls, fat and smooth, $2 50 $3 50; cows, fat and smooth, $3 50 to $4 50; heifers, fat and smooth, $4 25 to $5 25.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
McMillen, from Bellair	1
J. Arnold, from Bellair	1
Rothschild & H., from Crestline	1
Greenwald & K., from Crestline	1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield	2
Gray & Grove, from Mansfield	1
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	1
Rothschild & H., from Chicago	1
L. Kiefer, from Chicago	3
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	2
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
C. Thompson, from Newcastle, mixed	1
C. F. Lablim, from Canton, mixed	1
T. Boggs, from Mansfield	1
Robbins & Williams, from Farmland	1
J. Bayment, from Indianapolis	1
Total	22

Greenwalt & Kahn sold 63 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 per hundred ℔s.

P. Hartman sold one car of cattle from Chicago at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 35 per hundred ℔s.

L. Rothschilds retailed two cars of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $4 62 to $6 80 per hundred ℔s.

Zeigler & Lobeman report selling 29 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $5 25 to $6 25 per hundred ℔s.

F. Hector sold 33 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 50 per hundred ℔s.

Marks & Bro sold 78 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $6 00 to $7 00 per hundred ℔s.

Carr & McCalister sold 73 head mixed cattle from Ohio and Indiana at prices varying from $5 25 to $5 85 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Sadler Havens & Co. sold 43 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Orr & Williams retailed 2 cars of cattle from Indiana at prices from $4 50 to $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 to $6 ℔ 100 ℔s.

M Varner sold 37 head of mixed cattle from Chicago and Washington county at prices from $5 50 to $6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

J. Needy sold 35 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $6 to $7 ℔ 100 ℔s.

James Hinlon sold 18 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $2 50 to $5 50 per 100 ℔s.

S Tranerman sold 37 head of cattle from Ohio, at figures from $4 50 to $6 75 per 100 ℔s.

S Lowerstine reports selling 20 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 37 per 100 ℔s.

Keefer & Beyers retailed 2 car loads of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 00 to $7 12 per 100 ℔s.

M Krauss sold 35 head of mixed cattle from Chicago and Washington county, at prices varying from $5 25 to $6 50 per 100 ℔s.

E Katz sold 28 head of cattle from Chicago and Ohio, at figures from $5 00 to $7 25 per 100 ℔s.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was between 1,700 and 2,000 head. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The supply was heavier than usual, and although the demand was fair, trade dragged. The lambs offered to-day were the finest of the season, and it is the general opinion that the butcher stalls will be graced with some of the finest lambs this week that has been offered here in a long time. Prices were unsatisfactory to sellers, and we think there was not much money made. Several lots and tail ends were left over unsold and will be sent to pasture.

Following is a list of sales from which the reader can gain a fair idea of prices:

Neeley & Farley, 88 lambs, Armstrong county, $3 50 ℔ head.

W. Holmes, 50 lambs, butler county, $2 50 to $3 50 ℔ head.

J. A. McMarlin, 82 lambs, Butler county, $2 to $4 ℔ head.

M. L. Vandervort, 60 lambs, Butler county, $2 25 to $3 50 ℔ head.

A Eckert, 237 lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $4 ℔ head.

J Stakley, 62 lambs, Butler county, $2 25 to $3 50 ℔ head.

Keefer & Eckerman, 190 lambs, Lawrance county, $1 50 to $3 25 ℔ head.

H. Nahgel, 52 lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $4 12 ℔ head.

Finner & Shidamatel, 125 lambs, Butler county, $2 25 to $3 50 ℔ head.

Finner & Shidamatel, 25 sheep, Armstrong county, $3 50 to $4 50 ℔ head.

J. F. Neely, 72 sheep, Armstrong county, $2 to $3 75 ℔ head.

J. L. Neely, 8 sheep, Armstrong county, 5 50 ℔ head.

J. W. Steward 60 lambs Beaver county $3 to $5 ℔ head.

M. Humes 90 sheep and lambs Beaver county $3 to $4 50 ℔ head.

S. A. Vandever 75 sheep and lambs. Butler county $2 to $4.

J. Arnold 20 sheep Ohio $3 60 to $4 ℔ head.

A. Stakley 87 sheep Ohio $2 35 ℔ head.

F. Krauss 65 sheep Butler county from $4 ℔ head to 5¼c ℔ ℔.

C. F. Laiblin 52 sheep Canton Ohio 5½c ℔ ℔.

Smith, Watson & Co. 360 sheep and lambs from Westmoreland and Mercer counties $2 30 ℔ head to 4½c ℔ ℔.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular at $1 23a1 23½ cash and seller July; $1 17½a1 18 seller August. Corn firmer at 41¼c seller August; 43c seller September; rejected 37½c. Oats firm and quiet at 26¾a26½c cash; 25¼a25½c seller August. Rye steady at 55a55½c cash; 54c seller September. Barley quiet; September firm, with sales at 56c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $14 50 seller August. Lard lower for winter, with sales at 9c; summer steady at 7¾c. Sweet preserved hams some firmer; held for winter at 13a13½c; summer 11a12c. Bulk meats strong; sales short rib sides at 7¾c; shoulders 5¼c; good inquiry.

WHISKY—Strong with buyers at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton more active and higher; middling upland 22¼c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5 30a5 75; good to choice $6 75a7 20; white wheat western extra $7 30a8 75; extra St. Louis $7 10a10 75. Rye flour quiet at $4 10a5 05. Corn meal quiet at $3 85a3 90. Whisky at 93½c. Wheat a shade easier; No 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1 45; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 47a1 48; winter red western $1 58. Corn a shade firmer, with a fair export and good speculative demand; steamer western mixed, 58a60c; sales do, 59a60c. Oats a shade firmer; western 41a43½c; Ohio 44a46c. Eggs steady; western 16a17c. Hay quiet and firm. Coffee dull; Rio, 15½a18½c; Cuba, 8½a8⅞c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8a9½c. Petroleum—crude, 12½c; refined 22¼a22½c. Turpentine quiet at 51c. Provisions—pork quiet; mess $13 44a13 60; prime $10 50a11 00. Beef dull. Cumberland middles 7⅝a9½c; extra 10a12c. Hams dull at $20a24. Cut meats steady; hams 10a14c; shoulders 5¾a5½c. Middles heavy; long clear 7⅞c; fancy do 7½c. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam, 8a8½c; No 1 do 9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese firm at 9a11½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 141 cars at Communipaw, 137 at One Hundreth street, and 30 at Weehawken, 5,030 head; total 7,548, against 7,600 the previous week. Weather cooler, demand good and very few prices ½c better; very few Texans on sale; thin stock ½c higher; range 9a13½c; most sales being at 11½a12½c; averaging 12c; 6 cars Texans, 6 cwt, sold at 9½c, 56 ℔s ℔ cwt; 6 cars Illinois, 7½ cwt, 13c; 5 cars common, 5¾ cwt, 10½a11c; 4 cars good Cherokees, 5¾ cwt, 12c; 3 cars choice Illinois, 8 cwt, 13a13½c; everything sold.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 9,000, making 26,800 for the week, against 21,700 the previous week. Market steady for sheep at 5¼a6½c and weak on lambs at 9½a11½c; 2 cars 78 ℔s Ohio sheep 6½c; car extra 104 ℔s 7½c; car 61 ℔s Canada lambs 10½c; car 68 ℔s Kentucky 11c; car choice 66 ℔s State 12c.

Hogs—Receipts 49 cars to-day, making a total of 31,500, against 31,300 the previous week. Market firm at 6a6½c for dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Dry goods—The week opens with no perceptible change from the close of last week. Buyers are holding off and holders getting more anxious. The amount of business for the day in all lines of domestic goods was very meager, and no transactions of any moment to note. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are quoted at full prices, with but few sales. Prints are moving very slowly and seemingly great caution is exercised by buyers not to get over stocked. Inquiry for woolens continues for certain styles of cassimeres, coatings and doeskins; in those goods fair sales were consummated at fair rates, but outside of these specialties the market was languid. The general market was dull.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour in fair demand and market firm at $7 75a8 00. Wheat—demand good at full prices; old red $1 60a1 62; new $1 45a1 50. Corn dull and unchanged at 30a33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye in fair demand and market firm at 69a72c. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Oils unchanged. Butter—demand good at full prices. Pork—demand light and holders firm; regular held at $13; city $16. Lard dull and nominal at 7⅝a8⅜a9a9½c. Bulk meats—demand active and advanced to 5½c, with sales; held at 7a7⅝a7¾c. Bacon 6¾a8c. Hogs—demand fair and market firm at $4 40a4 75. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 89c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 red winter $1 66; No 2 red winter $1 54. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; high mixed held at 50c; low mixed 49. Bulk meats held and prices a shade lower at 3½c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20½c; low middling 21½c; middling 22¼c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Sugar quiet; good fair 10½c. Coffee 16½a19½c.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. McCANCE

Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage,

HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

NO. 107 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag, and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third ave.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114¼.

NEW YORK, July 22—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull; opened at 114⅜, fell to 114⅛, and closed firm at 114⅛a114¼. Loans were made at from 2 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $22,000,000. Treasury disbursements $285,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 2½ to 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but steady.

U. S. 6s 1881, cps	117⅝	5-20s, 1867	115⅝
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868 cps	115⅝
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	10-40s, cupons	112⅛
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅛	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet and heavy.

Tennessees, old	72⅜	S. Carolinas, April	28
Tennessees, new	70	Missouri 6s	93⅜
S. Carolinas, July	31		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were dull, except Erie and Pacific Mail. The former sold up to 53⅝; the latter fell to 77⅛, but rallied to 78⅛. Otherwise the market was generally steady.

Western Union	75⅛	Illinois Central	132
Adams Express	98	Cleveland & Pitts'g	91⅛
Fargo Express	88	N. W., common	74⅛
American Express	74½	do pref	91⅛
United States do	85⅝	Rock Island	111⅜
Pacific Mail	78⅛	St. Paul	56⅝a56⅝
N. Y. Central	97⅝	do pref	78⅛
Erie	53⅝	Toledo & Wabash	76⅛
Harlem	115½	Fort Wayne	96⅝
Michigan Central	116	Chicago & Alton	117
Mich. Southern	92⅝	Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛
Union Pacific	38		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	France.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 22, 1872.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 66 at 4 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 22, 1872.

River falling, with seven and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 72 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 22, 1872.

Weather cloudy and pleasant, with fair prospect of rain. River ten feet four inches and falling. The Courier left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. The Andes broke her shaft when just above Murraysville. Ed. Hobbs and barges arrived from below at 10 A. M.

M.

Ironton, O.

IRONTON, O., July 22, 1872.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and pleasant. Telegraph down at 1 P. M.; Juniata up at 5 P. M.; Mountain Belle at 4 P. M.; towboats Alice Brown, Grand Lake, Fearless, Boaz, Pickett, Greyhound, Hercules, Storm, Michigan, Ben. Wood, Veteran and Keystone. Liberty No. 3 leaves in the morning for Evansville, with two barges of iron. Belle Vernon did not get away until Sunday afternoon. Over fifteen feet water below.

K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Julia, No. 2	Stull	Zanesville.
Bellevernon	Darrago	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.

Monongahela seven feet seven inches and rising.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M.	, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.	
Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Houghton, 3 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.
Zanesville	Julia No. 2	Stull, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Granite State	Kerr, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet seven inches, and rising slowly. The rise being from the lower end of the Allegheny, it did not reach Oil City or the head waters.

THE packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time.

THE steamer Belle Vernon will be found at the landing to-day.

THE new boulder boat, built at Cincinnati, has been named Enterprise.

THE towboat Dick Fulton is *en route* for this city with a tow of empty barges.

THE tow boat, Mary Davage, is coming up with seven hundred tons of ore.

TRADE on the landing was brisk yesterday. The steamers Julia No. 2 and Granite State were discharging.

THE Mississippi Transportation Company is only using one-half its tonnage. The balance is tied up.

THE Katie P. Kountz arrived at Sioux City from Fort Benton on the 16th, with the largest list of passengers brought by any one boat this season. She left on the 17th for St. Louis.

THE independent packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For further information apply to Captain Patterson, on the wharfboat.

THE fine steamer Messenger is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat is well found in every respect, and is in charge of careful officers. Mr. John C. Fisher has charge of the office.

THURSDAY'S Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: While passing under the suspension bridge on Saturday last, the tug boat C. W. Hornbrook knocked off her smokestack by its coming in contact with one of the piers of the bridge.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THE loss to the coal fleet, reported on Monday, was somewhat exaggerated. The coal boat owned by Messrs. Rogers & Wallace was only aground, and is possibly afloat by this time. J. S. McDonald did not lose a boat. D. A. McDonald grounded one, and as it is laying straight it will soon be afloat.

THE favorite steamer Julia No. 2, Captain C. R. Stull, arrived yesterday morning. She resumes her trips in the Pittsburgh and Zanesville trade this day. Since her last trip she has been placed on the ways and put in thorough and complete repairs for the summer season. This boat is noted for fine speed, superior accommodations, and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Hahn and Pitman.

THE Cairo *Bulletin* says: "Hiram Hill, the diver, returned from Louisville on account of being sick. The small steamer Low Water is now in the hands of the United States Marshal, and will be sold in about ten days. The claims against her amount to about six hundred dollars. A case of small-pox was discovered on Tuesday on a barge lying at the head of Phillips's wharf-boat, and was removed to the pest-house."

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Cool and pleasant. River falling. Business fair. Silverthorn, of the Evansville *Journal*, left for home to-day. The steamer Northwestern, which arrived to-day from St. Paul, handled on the trip 1,034 cabin passengers. The St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company and the Merchants' Southern Packet Company have failed to come to any understanding in regard to their future operations, and will hereafter act independently.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Capt. W. H. Kerr, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has been fitted up in a splendid manner for the summer trade. The Granite State is one of the best steamers afloat and is a large favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Her officers are just the kind of men to make a boat popular. The first clerk is Mr. W. J. C. Anderson, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

THE St. Louis *Times* of Saturday says: Col. N. M. Jones, of the firm of Brown & Jones, coal dealers at Memphis and elsewhere, is in the city and stopping at the Southern. Col. Jones has made arrangements with the Grand Tower Company to take all its surplus coal, and is otherwise increasing its facilities to an extent that will hereafter guarantee a full supply of this article under all circumstances. His company is one of the largest in the West and handles over three million bushels annually. Colonel Jones's partner is Wm. H. Brown, the coal king of Pittsburgh.

CAPT. BATEMAN, of Shreveport, said at the Cincinnati meeting: "Red river is not the stream that people think it is. The navigation of Red river is no worse than the Ohio river at low water. There are very few snags in Red river. All the drift is caught in the raft above. At a low water stage it is dangerous, because at the bottom there are logs embedded in the sand. There is more danger in the Arkansas river than in Red river, yet rates of insurance in Red river are higher than in the Arkansas. The Lotus has made fifty trips in Red river, and has never met with an accident. The exorbitant rates of insurance in Red river were all wrong."

MISSOURI RIVER NEWS.—Captain Grant Marsh has paid $3,500 for a property recession in Sioux City.

The Sioux City *Journal* says that Captain Kountz, by reason of the mistake of an army official, secured a load of soldiers from Cheyenne, when by right of law and contract Durfee & Peck were entitled to the tempting cargo.

The Mary McDonald made the run from Sioux City to Randall in two days and eighteen hours, which is considered very good time.

The Key West is taking 300 tons of lumber and brick from Sioux City for the new military station to be built at Fort McKean on the crossing. The Nellie Peck is loading for that station and Buford.

MORE COAL LOST.—The towboat Blue Lodge had the misfortune to ground six coal barges at the "Sisters." The barges were owned by Messrs. R. & J. Watson of this city.

Messrs. Miller & Lynn also lost a pair of floating boats on the dam above the Sisters.

The "Charley Brown" beached a boat at Logstown, near Freedom, one of the sides having been torn off. Another boat was left in a sinking condition yesterday morning, at Cable's eddy, a few miles above Steubenville. The property of W. H. Brown.

A coal boat belonging to N. J. Bigley, and in tow of the Joseph H. Bigley, sunk about the same time and place.

The Tom Reese No. 2 beached a coal boat belonging to Thomas Farrow at Sewickley Point.

BOATING IN OLDEN TIMES.—The following letter will carry the reader back a long way into steamboating:

BROWNSVILLE, May 3, 1815.

By a letter from an officer of the steamboat Enterprise, of this place, we are informed that she was at Natchez on the 24th of March, having subsequent to the 14th of January, made from New Orleans five trips to the Balize, and one to the rapids of Red river. Her last trip from New Orleans to Natchez was made in four days, a distance of three hundred and thirteen miles against the strong current of the Mississippi without the aid of sails, her rigging having been previously laid aside. She will make two more voyages between the last mentioned places and then take her departure homeward.

The steamboat Enterprise worked up from New Orleans to Bardstown, nearly 1,500 miles, in twenty-five days. It is calculated that the voyage by steamboat from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, about twenty-three hundred miles, will be made in thirty-nine days. How do the rivers and canals of the old world dwindle to insignificance compared with this, and what a prospect of commerce is held out to the immense regions of the West by the use of these boats! It is thought that the freight from New Orleans to Louisville (at the falls of the Ohio) will soon be reduced to $3 50 per hundred weight.—*Nile's Register, July, 1815.*

SHREVEPORT.—From the *Southwestern* of the 13th: A little after the hour of meridian the peerless and fearless Lady Lee rounded into port with the heaviest freight she ever brought to this port. She had 6,514 packages on board when she left St. Louis, discharged 685 on the way, and had 3,517 for this point and 2,312 for Jefferson. By sundown the Lady had a large area of the wharf covered with her freight. The Belle Rosland also brought up the Lady Jefferson's stuff. The officers of the Fleta, the last boat out from Jefferson, report the water falling fast, within 3 feet on the cut-road across Albany point, and 30 inches in Bois d'Arc pass. The water is so low at Jefferson that the boats are unable to reach the main wharf, and have to unload below town. A loaded boat has to follow the long and crooked route through the lake. Everything indicates that navigation above and around the raft is over for the season, though we have strong hopes that the Royal George will be able to get out light. At the present writing the chances, however, are against her. She has plenty of material, and Captain Crooks can put in the summer finishing her cabin. The Little Fleta did not run anything to do; neither did the Clifford. The Hamilton lay high and dry at Phil. Dugan's shingle yard. The chance to ship cattle, of any consequence, before the last of next week, is slim indeed. Cattle men, of course, will govern themselves accordingly. It is impossible to tell exactly the rates of freight on cattle, as most of the boats sell their decks to the shippers, and they put on more or less, as it suits them.

ST. LOUIS.—Saturday's *Democrat* on the situation says: Once more the Ohio is all right; water abundant, and passenger steamers, freight steamers and coal again moving without interruption. Missouri river is falling; also the upper Mississippi, and the Illinois is stationary at a low stage. Here the Mississippi has fallen a few inches more, with a deep coal boat stage to Cairo. Rates to New Orleans are low—flour only 30 cents per barrel, pound freight 17½ cents per 100. Knowing this fact, no one need be surprised at the low values which attach to St. Louis and New Orleans tonnage. On Monday steamers of four distinct and competing lines will be loading for New Orleans, namely: the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, the Merchants' Southern Packet Company, the Kountz line, and the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. We implore boat owners to avert a descent to ruinous rates. To see steamers carrying flour to New Orleans at five for a dollar would fill the hearts of their friends with anguish.

THE New Orleans *National Republican* says: "For the past four months, we think we can safely say, not one steamer running in the New Orleans and St. Louis, or the New Orleans and Red river trade, has made money enough, over and above running expenses, to pay for ordinary repairs. Our merchants ought to be aware of this fact, and we hope they give that important interest the attention it deserves. The steamer John T. Moore, driven from us as a suppliant to the Carter interest of St. Louis, came to our landing last week, and bloated with a big freight receipt up Red river, and what she could find from Shreveport to this place, put freights to the Upper Mississippi at rates that would compel honesty to starve. Following in her wake, we find a Simon-pure Carter boat doing likewise. The Lady Lee, from Shreveport, blew her whistle at us this morning—put off quite a load of live stock, and went for sugar at 12½c ℔ 100 ℔s to St. Louis. We wish our shippers to know she left us with a big trip in quantity. If our merchants feel disposed to encourage this system of cross-lifting to the detriment of our Red river and St. Louis trade, we feel that the day is not far distant when when it may become necessary to inform our readers when walking is but—rail travel may possibly cost too much. The steamer John F. Tolle left last evening for St. Louis with 2,500 bars of railroad iron, 1,000 bags salt, 300 bbls rosin, about 50 tons sundries, at full prices."

Last News From Benton.

The Katie P Kountz left Fort Benton on the 7th of July. 11th—Met steamer Sioux City five miles below Stevenson, at 6½ P. M. Met steamer Western at Old Fort Clark, at 9½ P. M. We could not tell whether she was lying to the bank or not until she signalled us to pass, as she was running without any signal lights up. 13th—Met steamer E. H. Durfee at foot of Swan Lake, at 8½ A. M. At noon we got into a storm and were carried into a tree-top and lost both our derricks and spars, all smashed and caught our spars; but our derricks were all smashed up, so we ran without them. Landed at Cheyenne at 6½ P. M. Indians report from above the catching of freight, and they are of the opinion that it is from the wreck of some steamboat, though we can't say as to its truth. 15th—Met Mary McDonald at Joe La Rushe's wood yard; met Esperanza at Yankton agency. 16th—Met Far West at Kate Sweeney bend, got aground four hours one mile below Ionia, landed at Sioux City, nine days and thirty hours out from Benton, and left in the evening for St. Louis.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Stewart & co, 5 casks b glass; Western Union Telegraph co, 4 hhds pins, 2 bbls wire, 2 bxs do; Jas Laughridge, 3 bxs picture frames; M McCullough & co, 10 bbls alcohol; Hunter & Gray, 1 bx glass ware; C G Hussey & co, 1 cask copper; Kramer & V, 20 bbls crackers; W S McClintock, 1 roll carpet; O McClintock, 1 do do; Young & M, 21 wood couplings, 1 bdl reigns; B L Fahnestock & co, 5 bxs tip; Schomaker, 200 bbls flour; Allen Kirkpatrick & co, 100 bbls do; M F Herron & co, 54 bales hay; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Danl Wallace, 100 do do; Houch, McC & co, 100 do do, 168 sks oats, 8 bxs soap; Jno Rose, 42 bales hay; Segmyer & V, 100 bbls flour; Lucy Furnace, 3 cars lime; J B Dorrington, 52 bars iron, 130 bdls do; Hall & Spear, 100 bbls plow handles; Enterprise Glass co, 1 box jars; Wm Fiscus & Son, 1 rolls leather; W F Bostwick, 1 separator; W L James & co, 5 bbls oil; Dilworth Bros, 100 bxs candles; Arbuckles & co, 50 do do; Graff, Bennet & co, 3 cars limestone; Heath & Spear, 3 cars lumber; Jos Benedict, 1 bbl iron; B H McClellan, 24 bales rags, 55 do do; Myers & Armor, 19 bbls shovels; S P Smith Son & co, 22 bxs f jars; Frazier, M & co, 25 do do; Wm P Townsend, 15 kegs rivets, 4 casks do, 11 do wire; Mellin & M, lot bars iron and steel; Logan & Gregg, 1 case handles; Whitmore, W, L & co, 1 c se do; W H Graff & co, 15 bbls eggs; England & B, 4 cases handles; Armstrong Bro & co, 36 bbls eggs; Sellers & co, 80 pes s hams; W H Martin, 1 car shingles; J Gangwish, 1 car dry stave bolts; S M Kier, 1 car fire brick; K Bracken, 1 do stone; Job Abbott, 1 do d w poles; H Rea, Jr, 2 bbls eggs; C P Markle, 7 bales rags; N J Bradin, 104 bxs cheese; Eliza Starkey, lot hh goods; R G McConegly, do do; Wm Loeffler, 2 bxs mdse; P Shriver & co, 1 box tin; Hubbard, L & co, 1,300 doz handles; J R Foster & co, 1 box books; G Spangler, 2 do lasts; Atlas Works, 2 bxs ware; B L Fahnestock & co, 6 cases medicine; Demmler Bros, 2 bxs furniture.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway

Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour; J C Coffin & co, 26 t bls clay; Watt, Lang & co, 31 tcs hams; Rinehart & S, 100 bxs starch; Vogel, M & co, 10 bbls apples; W & Meek, 1 car bark barley; Bartol & K, 100 bbls flour; Scott & G, 1 car do; W J Steel & Bro, 18 bbls apples; Wilson & Gorman, 10 bbls starch; McIntire & B, 15 tcs hams; Arbuckles & co, 30 bxs candles; Reese Owens, 30 tcs hams; Laing & McKallip, 203 bbls flour; E H Meyers, 50 tcs hams; Jas B Parker, 50 do do; Swift & co, 50 do do; Jas A Duff, 176 sks oats; H J McCracken, 100 bags oats; Beymer, B & co, 750 pigs lead.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

C G Hussey, 24 cases copper; Moorhead & co, 1 car s iron; South Side P M co, 1 car lumber; W Dilworth, Jr, 1 car do; Dunbar & co, 1 do do; Singer, N A co, 1 lot s iron; J H Beistein, 20 bdl skivers; F M Chapman, 2 bbls o steel; A J Kelles, 1 bx castings; J Murphy, 20 bxs pipes; Groves & B S M co, 4 crates c work; W H Lees & co, 4 bbls paint; Hamilton, L A & co, 20 bbls glue; Lemon & W, 1 lot furniture; J P Bretton, 4 trunks mdse; D M Jenkins, 55 bxs starch; Pgh Paper Mfg co, 28 bales paper; McCullorg & S, 15 bundles paper, 4 sacks rags; Watt, Lang & co, 20 bxs cheese; A Kirkpatrick, 25 bxs do; Duncan & co, 3 pcs scenery; Haworth & D, 10 cases matches; J Mills & Son, 1 lot oat meal; Hussey, W & co, 1 do steel; J H Lippencott, 10 cases mathes; S P Shriver, 10 do do; Kramer & V, 10 do do; Shipton & W, 3 do cigars; T C Jenkins, 3 do do; Wm Grant, 1 do do; Arbuckles & co, 2 do do; Pretzfield Bros, 1 do do; B Pitmann, 43 sks hair; Reese, G & co, 8 pcs castings; S B Floyd, 12 bbls oil; Hersh & Bro, 5 bxs mdse; T F Bailey, 2 cases ware; Moorehead, & co, 10 do knobs.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

B Canning, 1 car s iron; Isabella F co, 1 car limestone; Harreson & Bro, 2 cars s wire; Voigt, Mahood & co, 1 bbl eggs, 2 kgs butter; McElroy & co, 8 sks rags; F P Henderson, 1 car time; C Friel, 18 bx pop; Knox & Orr, 2 bbls eggs, 2 bags feed, 1 bag peaches; S Lappee, 20 g hides; F C Jenkins, 1 bx potash; Sheenberger, B & co, 4 cars limestone; Carnagie, K & co, 3 do do; H Rea, jr, 1 bbl potatoes; Walker, Cooper & co, 14 hams; C Zugsmith, 3 bx glass; Mrs. Eliza Chess, 1 piano; Park & co, 9 bdls old iron; J Kiser, 2 bbls whisky; McCullough & S, 48 sks rags; Chat Lake Ice Co, 1 car ice.

West Penn Railroad.

4 cars lumber, W Anshutz & co; 1 do, Spang, C & co; 1 do, Reed Bro; 1 do L & A Morrison; 2 bars iron, J P Dean; 10 sks rags, McCullough, S & co; 1 bbl eggs, Knox & Orr; 1 do, J Hays; 1 car lumber, Lewis, O; 4 pkgs tea, Hutchinson & D; 7 do, Mercer & R; 5 bbls whiskey, A Guckenheimer & Bro; 10 rolls leather, Graham & Spangler.

Zanesville.

PER STEAMER JULIA NO. 2.—Head, Carson & co, 4 bbls eggs, 2 bbls cider; F Duff & Sons, 3 bbls eggs, 2 firkins butter; Chas Fairman, 64 chairs, 15 m feet lumber; Lemon & Weiss, 88 chairs, 2 safes, 1 table, 12 stands; Dauler & Son, 268 chairs; W H Lemon, 18 chairs, 12 bedsteads, 12 tables; H Wetzell, 24 chairs, 6 stands; Gaus & Loefler, 66 chairs; Close, Schoenck & co, 24 chairs, 4 stands; Ortleib & co, 24 chairs; H Kleber & co, 48 stools; J E Young & co, 12 chairs; Henry Berger, 120 chairs, 12 stands; Jno Kenworth, 6 tables; H Childs, 1 box; Steamer Julia No 2, 7 bbls potatoes; Jno Wilson & Son, 56 bxs cigars; H Rear, Jr, 15 bbls apples; B D Moore, 115 new oil bbls; A T Jahn, 10,000 cigars; E Poerstel, 15,000 cigars; T H Eabon, 1 box; House, Harrison & co, 2 bales rags; Jno Herbert, 25 bbls apples; Buffum & co, 4 bxs bottles; C M Fairman, 1 sawl.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars
Nimick & Co. m	2	Caughey & H. m	2
J Painter & Sons, m	1	Pittsburgh Forge Co. m	1
J. Moorhead, m	3	Shoenberger B & Co, o	2
Reese, G & Co, m	1	Harbaugh, M & O, m	3
Wilson, G & Co, m	1		
Total			22

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
W Porter, m	9	Caughey & H, m	3
J Moorhead, m	9	G W Hailman, m	1
Mabin & B, m	7		
Total			28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger B & Co, o	15	Reese, Graff & Co o	4
Lucy Furnace, o	12	Wilson, G & Co, o	4
Meredith, F & Co, o	1	James W. Brown, m	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1		
Total			38

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Lecrain & Co, m	6

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Graff, B. & Co. m	6

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	9	Coleman, R & Co	4
S M Kier	23		
Total			36

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, secured by Mortgage on the Property, Road, Franchises, &c., of the Company, and bearing 7 3-10 Per Cent. interest, free of taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTANT

TO

Steamboat Owners

CLARK'S REGISTERING

STEAM GUAGE

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

SOLE AGENTS.

Perfectly Reliable.

Written Guarantee with each Guage.

REDUCTION IN TEA AND COFFEE—

125 half chests Green and Black Tea; 60 bags Java Coffee; 30 bags Rio Coffee, bought in bond and now selling free of duty at a reduction on former prices of 15 to 25 cents on Teas, and 3 cents on Coffees of all grades. Our stock of Teas is all New Crop and comprises some of the finest chops in the market. Rio and Java Coffee, very choice, green and roasted, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.......$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSOM, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.......President.
JOHN D. FRASER.......Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL.......$100,000
PRIVILEGE.......$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:
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Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

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AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

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Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL.......$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
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WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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James Herdman.

JOHN WATT.......President.
JOHN E. PARKE.......Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER.......Secretary.

National Insurance Company

Office in the Second National Bank Building,

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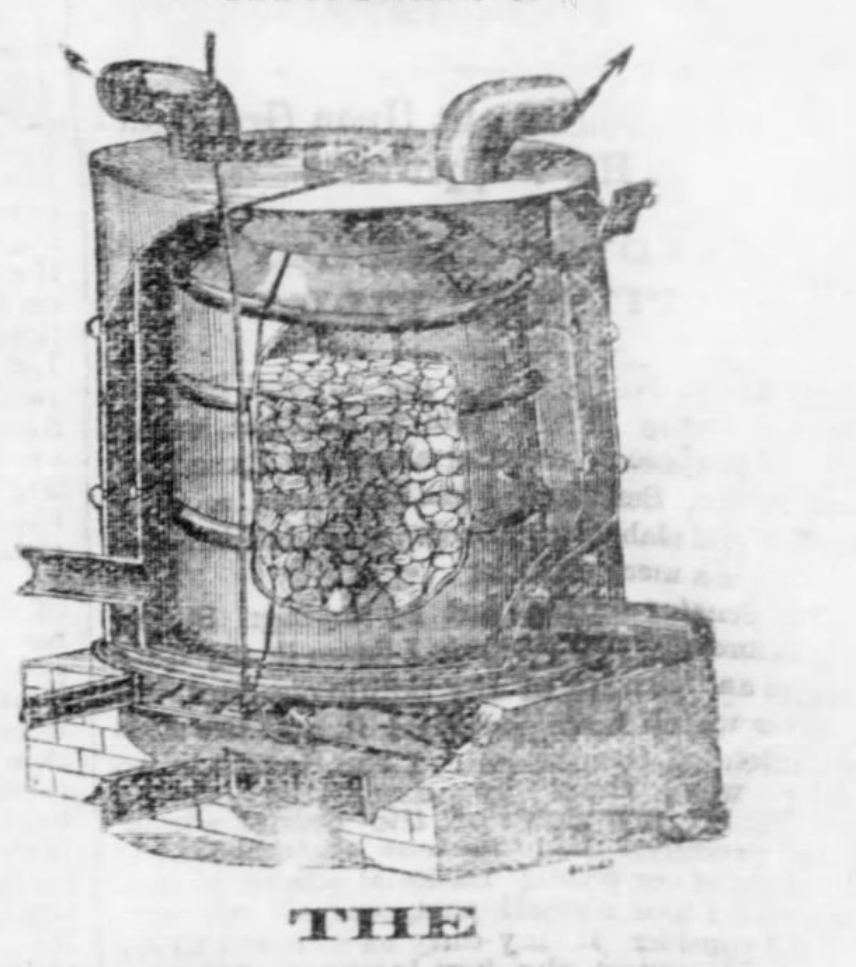

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Another Onslaught Upon Grant and His Supporters.

SWALLOWS GREELEY AS A BITTER PILL.

St. Louis, July 22.—At the Liberal Republican meeting at the Temple to-night, called for the purpose of electing a county Executive Committee, Senator Schurz delivered a very lenthy and elaborate address, of which the following is a mere outline:

The Senator started out by saying: Standing before my constituents I deem it my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives which have governed it, and the ends it is intended to subserve. I can do this in no better way than by expressing freely and frankly my views of the events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs, events in which I took a small part, and also to state what I consider it my duty as a citizen to do in order to protect the best interests of the republic. It has been my misfortune to displease many with whom I co-operated in the political field for many years, and from whom I now, with great regret, find myself separated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me I have but one answer.

He then reiterated what he had previously said about never considering his party the supreme arbiter of his sense of duty. He then said:

When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I expected to support the administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance. The civil war was over; its logical results, the abolition of slavery and the organization of free labor. Society in the South was just being reduced to political form and imbedded in the Constitution of the Republic. The first great object of our policy should have been to renationalize the South, to revive among the Southern people feelings calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union. For let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires that bond which binds together the hearts of the people, and not their bodies only, and to create that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship.

He then referred in detail to the different acts of the Administration party, going over ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate. In regard to the San Domingo matter he made the following statement: When the San Domingo scheme was pending two gentlemen, in intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support of the project. They assured me if I would give that support, or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me in that respect one of the most influential in the land. One of these gentlemen subsequently admitted to me, in writing, that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself. He said he had withheld this statement a long time, in spite of many provocations, and made it now only because, as the papers have recently stated, the President himself put forth the assertion, in a published interview, that he (Schurz) has opposed him because he had not received as much patronage as he wanted.

He then dwelt upon the abuses of patronage and the evils of civil service, stating that there never was a time when the latter was more like a thoroughly drilled, disciplined organization of political agents, or when the public interest was more shamelessly overruled by political agency. Referring to President Grant he said: I should prefer not to speak of him did he not stand as the embodiment and personification of a pernicious system, which derives from his individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services, and respect for his office, have long restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carp at the great services he has rendered in the field of war. The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered shall not be touched. But now he asks us to continue him at the head of the civil government of this republic. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. When he ascended to the Presidential chair it may be said that the whole people surrounded him with a cordial offer of their confidence and willing aid in all he might do to give the country a good government. There was not a citizen in the republic who would not have been ready, nay proud to serve at his call. He might even have reinforced his supporters from the ranks of the opposition. Accidental mistakes would have been readily forgiven. Evidence of good nature and honest effort would have silenced factious clamor. But his career as President warrants confession that he had never been able fully to appreciate the difference between a military command and the complex duties and responsibilities of civil administration. I doubt whether it has ever become quite clear to his mind what the Presidency means in our system of government. When that high office was presented to him, he took it as a sort of national reward, an accommodation, a place in which, after his military exploits, he might make himself comfortable. His mind seems to have been but little disturbed by the great duties and perplexing problems he was to take in hand. It was soon discovered that for his future success he needed organized partisan support. It was easily had. The required alliances formed themselves by natural gravitation. Soon we find him surrounded by political managers—the Camerons, the Chandlers, the Mortons, the Conklings, the Butlers, etc.—ready to do his work, if he would do theirs. It was a matter of congeniality. The interests of the President and of such political chieftains identified themselves without difficulty, he aiding them with executive influence in controlling their States for themselves, and they giving their aid in controlling the party for him. One hand washed the other. This was gradually developed into a system, all co-operation being welcome, even such as that of Gov. Clayton in Arkansas. Then that peculiar party disposition grew up which ostracized everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort of party orthodoxy, whose first tenet was that President Grant must be re-elected. Opposition to Grant constituted high treason against the party, for which there was no quarter. The Senator dwelt on this theme at great length, using the severest language that has yet been aimed at the President and his supporters. After referring to the President's nepotism, his appointment of Tom Murphy, his fondness of personal pleasure, he said: We hear from time to time that the administration is out of town. I have actually seen foreign ministers in the capital of the nation looking for the Government of the United States, as for a lost child, or a horse strayed or stolen. I will not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of iniquity. He is simply a man who makes use of his high position to suit his own convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his closet like a designing usurper, gloomily pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the republic. Neither does he ponder how he may preserve them. He does not ponder at all; he merely wants to carry a point. When, as in the San Domingo case, the Constitution happens to stand in his way, he just walks over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the laws; he simply wants them not to hamper him in his doings. He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by nepotism and low associations, to corrupt the service; he only wants to make his relatives and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to take the best care of his interests he can. He is not incapable of occasionably during a good thing. He prefers a good appointment to a bad one. Other things being equal, he undoubtedly desires that affairs should go well, his own welfare included. Such is the character of his personal government. We should be doing it too much honor by calling it Cæzarism. It is not; it is not inspired by any grand, lofty and long-headed ambition; it absolutely is barren of ideas and originality, bare of striking achievements, void of noble sentiments and inspiring example. It is simply dull and heavy, stupid and stubborn in its selfishness.

After pursuing this subject still further, and with some bitterness, the Senator spoke of the apathy which naturally follows a period of great excitement, and declared that the Cincinnati Convention was the result of popular uprising from such apathy, that it assumed dimensions far beyond the expectations of its originators, and embraced a multitude who were united by one impulse, to unite the whole American people in bonds of reconciliation and fraternal feeling, and to share off personal government and party despotism. Acknowledging that its action had caused disappointment to himself and to others, who wished its declaration of policy, as its candidates, to be such that the victory of the movement would furnish an administration approaching the ideal of good government as near as human wisdom, integrity and earnest efforts can carry it, he declared he had come deliberately to the conclusion that no possibility existed to unite more fully all the forces which the movement should have gathered under its banners, and argued that the overthrow of party despotism is the first thing needful to any reform; that Mr. Greeley would have at his back no regular organization, and can win the support and favor of the people only by deserving it. Tariff reformers should learn from the enemies of that cause, who instinctively find the surest and most natural bulwarks in a party which is controlled by organized selfishness. Regarding civil service reform the Senator read the following to and from Mr. Greeley:

St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1872.—Dear Sir: In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest, and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your view of propriety, that you give me such explanation as will put your intention in this respect in a clear light.

Yours truly, Carl Schurz.

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

New York, July 5th, 1872.—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly as I may. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by a mesalliance between the Executive and the Legislative branches of our Federal government. Those members of Congress who favor the administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in the respective States and districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subserviency to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of Executive and Legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold that the eligibility of our Presidents to re-election is the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor, or the fear of alienating the power of ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief not of a party but of the republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize, and never forget, that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and in no wise amenable to his supervision; that the heartiest good will to his administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations on the very gravest questions on finance or political economy. It is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defendants; he will naturally select chief counsellors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shriek of locality and the suggestions of selfish policy. He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as none will deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and of eminent mercantile capacity, to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dextrous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful trafficers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to merit and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially the eminently wise and good. As to the machinery of boards of examinations, etc., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I refer to the judgment of Congress, unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointment which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public. For the commissioners, in so far as they may have failed, the causes of the ill-success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field I am sure they would have wrought to a better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be more patent in our public councils than those which resisted while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is not far distant, I fervently trust. Meantime thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours,

Horace Greeley.

This declaration the Senator accepted as practical reform of the civil service, and added: But the man who knows that he was not my favorite choice as a candidate, and that nothing attaches me to his fortunes but my belief in his honest desire and his great ability and opportunities to do good, may be assured that in every effort to carry out the programme here laid down I, as well as many able men, who think as I do, will stand faithfully and resolutely by his side with active co-operation.

After speaking of the need of embracing every opportunity to take any practical step in the direction of reform, the Senator discussed at length the need of reconciliation between the North and South, restoration of local self-government at the South and development of the highest and noblest aspirations among the Southern people. Regarding party relations he said: Republicans asks me shall we not be swallowed up as the old Democratic party? So you recognize the old Democratic party. I suspect it does not recognize itself. Do you fear to be swallowed up by that old Democratic party? Why the Democratic party has been swallowed up itself by the new era. Nobody need fear that I would lead him from the Republican into the Democratic camp, for I do not intend to go there myself, and unless I greatly mistake the tendency of the times, the day is not very far off when there will be but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. This period is pregnant with new formations, which need but the electric spark of opportunity to spring into shape. This is the time for independent action, and those who think as I do will not, after having shaken off the shackles of one old party take upon their limbs the shackles of another party which can't do what the Democratic party has done without dropping its historical identity. I honor the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved so tremendous a revolution, and in the great work before us I hail with joy and cordiality their alliance, but the party that has done this cannot return to its old grooves. It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it into atoms.

Weather on the Line of the Northern Pacific.

A private letter from the Rev. H. H. Spaulding, the venerable missionary among the Nez Perces Indians, who occupy a fertile region on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, near the boundary line between Idaho and Washington Territory, and on the route of the Northern Pacific railroad, contains interesting information respecting the weather in that region during the past winter. The writer forwards nine varieties of grasses and flowers, gathered on the 27th of February of this year, and states that, owing to the exceptional severity of the season, these harbingers of summer are about a month later than usual. He adds: "I have been acquainted with this country thirty-six years, and about one-third of the winters such grasses and flowers would date about January 20. I have known one winter harder than this; but then as now, numerous herds of horses, cattle, and sheep wintered out, feeding on the natural grasses. In Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, the southern slopes of the hills are soon made bare after the snow falls, by that strong equatorial air current known as the 'Chinook wind,' which is felt as far east as the mouth of the Yellowstone. Some of the herds of cattle and sheep which were driven up here to winter arrived late, were thin in flesh, and have suffered some loss, but more from want of shelter than from snow. Snow upon the plains fell in some places six inches, and in some a foot deep, and continued from four to six weeks. I learn from hunters that in Eastern Idaho and Montana, on the highest level of the probable grade of the Northern Pacific railroad, there has not been over two feet of snow, and that not long. Cattle have done well in the Deer Lodge and Bitter Root valleys, feeding out."

* * *

The cession by Holland to Great Britain of all right of sovereignty over the island of New Guinea, makes an important addition to the British colonial possessions. Next to Australia, from which it is separated by the narrow Straits of Torres, it is the largest island in the world. Of the natural wealth of the interior but little is known, the Dutch government having confined its establishments to the northwest portions of the island, but it is said to be rich in precious metals; specimens of ore brought to the coast, by natives, give promise of the discovery of valuable mines. Two expeditions have already set out from Australia, one to explore the main island, and the other to explore the island of Arron, the largest of a chain extending along its southwest coast. The territory which thus passes under the control of England is about equal in extent to the total area of France, and adjoining Australia, of which it is supposed to have once geographically formed a part, it will, doubtless, prove a valuable acquisition.

* * *

According to an Indianapolis paper, there is a house in that city that has got ghosts most horribly. It must be haunted because everything about it goes wrong. The lot on which it stands was bought in November, 1870, and the man first hired to dig the cellar died before the job was half done. Three carpenters undertook successively to build the house, and each one threw it up in disgust for some reason or other. Then the first purchaser of the place failed, and purchaser No. 2 took it up and tried to have a well dug, but the digger was so bedeviled that he went off and got drunk and then murdered his wife, and cut his own throat, and so the thing went on until the house was finally finished. The owner died, and the first tenant had the small-pox. This isn't half the story, but we have not the heart to go any further with these accumulated horrors.

* * *

Costa Rica, to which attention is now called by the presence in this country of the President, is the most southerly State of Central America, and occupies the entire breadth of the isthmus from Nicaragua on the north to New Granada, the most northerly State of South America. It has an area of 16,250 square miles, and its population is estimated at a little over 200,000. Its staple productions are hides, coffee and cedar, though it also exports sarsaparrilla, indigo and dyewoods. The country has been comparatively quiet under the administration of President Gardia, who is a very liberal and progressive ruler; the raising of coffee has been extended and found to yield fair profits, and a company has been formed to promote European immigration, and reinforce the supply of labor.

* * *

An interesting decision relative to the sale of mortgaged property has been delivered in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco. A mortgagee of the real estate of a bankrupt offered to take the mortgaged property for the debt. The assignee in bankruptcy and the court declined the proposition, with the hope of realizing a larger amount. The court then ordered the mortgaged property to be sold, and the mortgaged debt to be paid out of the proceeds, giving the mortgagee a right to bid at the sale. The mortgagee bid in the property at a sum less than the mortgage debt and interest. The court then required him to pay the expenses of the sale out of the amount bid. The decision in the Circuit Court was on appeal, and sustained the action of the lower tribunal.

* * *

Herr Wachtel, the great German tenor, is no less distinguished for his warm-hearted benevolence than for his remarkable abilities as an artist. During his recent voyage home on the steamer Alsatia, an accident happened to one of the crew, who was knocked overboard and drowned. Wachtel at once offered his services for the benefit of the family of the deceased sailor, and with the assistance of an American young lady, an amateur pianist, improvised a concert on board, which realized over five hundred dollars.

LOT'S WIFE.

African Version of a Scriptural Narrative—Severe but Just Comments on Lot's Desertio of the Partner of His Bosom.

[From Lippincott's Magazine.]

As I approached a pond, a few days ago, where some negroes were cutting ice, I chanced to hear the conclusion of a conversation between two of the hands on the subject of religion. "What do you know 'bout 'ligion? You don't know nuthin' 'tall 'bout 'ligion." "I know heap 'bout 'ligion; ain't I bin done read de Bible?" "What you read in de Bible? I lay you can't tell me nuthin' what you read in de Bible?" "But I kin dough (though). I read 'bout 'Morro." "What sort o' 'Morro—to-morro?" "No, Go 'Morro." "Well, whar he go, and what he go for?" "Shoh, man! He didn't go nowhar, 'coz he was a town." "Dar! didn't I tell you you didn't know nuthin' 'bout nuthin'? You read de Bible! Hoccum (how come) de town name 'Morro, and how de town gwine go anywhar? Town ain't got no legs." Debbil dey didn't! Ef dey stay dar to-day, why can't dey stay dar to-morrow? 'Splain me dat." "But dey all gone, and de town too. All done bu'n up." "Ef dere ain't no pepul, and dere ain't no town, how de town name 'Morro? G'long nigger! Didn't I know you didn't know nuthin' 'tall 'bout 'ligion? But (sarcastically) told me some mo' what you read in de Bible." "Well, 'Morro was a big town—'bout mighty nigh's big as Washin'ton city. And de pepul dat live dar was de meanest people in de whole worl.' Dey was dat mean dat de Lord he couldn't abear 'em, and he make up his min' dat he gwine bu'n do town clean up. But dar was one good man dar—member of de church, a p'sidin' elder—name Lot." "Yaas, I know'd him." "Whar you know'd him?" "On de cannell (canal). He owned a batto, and dror'd it hisself." "Heist man! I talkin' sense now. Den de Lord he come to Lot, and he say, 'Lot I gwine bu'n dis town. You and your wife get up and gether your little alls, and put out fo' the crack o' day, 'coz I cert'n'y gwine bu'n dis town and pepul to-morrow.' Den Lot and his wife riz, and snatched up their little alls, and traveled soon in de mornin'. And de Lord he tuk two light'ud (lightwood) knots and some shavin's, and he set fire to dat town of 'Morro, and he bu'n it spang up, clar down to the gr un'." "What come o' Lot?" "He and his wife dey went, and dey went, and dey went, twell pre'n'ly his wife say, 'Lor! ef I ain't gone an' lef' de meal sifter an' de rollin' pin. I wish I may die!' And she turn roun' to go and catch 'em, and she turn roun' to and—and—she dar dow!" "What she doin' dar?" "Nuthin'." "Must be mons'us lazy 'ooman." "No she ain't. Le Lord he tu'n her to piller uv salt, 'coz shee too 'quisitive." "Dar! ev'ry body know 'bout sack o' salt; who ever hear 'bout piller uv salt? But what 'comes o' Lot?" "Lot, he weren't keerin' nuthin' 'tall 'bout no rollin' pin and no meal-sifter, so he kep' straight along without turnin' uv he head, neither to the right, neither to the lef'." "And lef' de ole 'ooman dar?" "Yaas." "In de middle of de road?" "Yaas." "Must keer'd mighty little for her—want to get married to seck'n wife, I 'spect. But de fus' man come 'long, and want to git some salt to bake ash cake, he gwine bust a piece out'n Lot's wife and 'stroy her; and what you thin' o' dat? Call dat 'ligion? And de old man done lef' her? And you read dat—" Here a peremptory order from the foreman to "go to work" broke short the conversation.

A Russian Burial Service.

In Russia every phase of social life has some peculiarity which attracts more or less the attention of the foreigner, and not the least among these peculiarities are the rights and ceremonies connected with the interment of the dead. The following account of these ceremonies is given by a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*:

A few days since I took an opportunity of paying a visit to the Smolenski, one of the great cemeteries in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. Long before I arrived at the place I was conscious of its proximity by the appearance of many shops exhibiting tombstones and wooden crosses for the graves; and also by the spectacle, in the open streets, of immense varisties of wreaths and garlands, ornamented, some with paper roses, others with "never fades" or some other flower of funeral signification. Here and there, too, were refreshment rooms for the accommodation of those who, after the labors and cares of the interment, might wish to fortify the body or drown the grief in the bottle. On reaching the cemetery, the attention is first of all directed to the church, where the customary funeral rites are performed. Entering, I found myself in the lobby or anteroom of good size, in one corner of which, behind a counter, sat a lugubrious, shabbily dressed official, busily occupied in the sale of candles, the profits from which form a considerable item in the revenue of the church in Russia. Usually this business is conducted in the church itself. On the other side of this room were standing the lids of coffins in a row against the wall. A few steps farther brought me to the body of the church, where the service was going on. It is the custom here to perform one funeral service in the morning over the bodies of all who are brought for interment on that day. The scene that here meets a visitor is in the highest degree curious and interesting. There is first of all the church itself, the whole eastern side of which is glittering with gold and silver, ornamented with the pictures of saints, before which feeble lamps shed forth the dimmest of lights. There are the priests and deacons, arrayed in what should be the gorgeous and brilliant robes of Russian ecclesiastics; but in this place of traffic—the cemetery—the costumes are passed from one wearer to another until almost every vestige of their pristine splendor has vanished. In one corner of the altar stands the choir, consisting of two hideous-looking creatures, engaged in pouring forth a lamentable howl, colled a requiem for the deceased, in tones so doleful, so inharmonious, and in a manner so careless and unconcerned, as to excite astonishment that such a frightful mockery can possibly be tolerated.

The corpses were arranged in two rows; the bodies of the adult dead—of which there were six—placed in front and near the altar, while the coffins of nine little children, of ages varying from one year to six or seven, formed another row behind. The coffins were open, and the upper part of the body was exposed, while from the breast downward, the whole was covered by palls, for the most part of a dark yellow collor. The hands were crossed on the breast, and on those of the audults were laid large sheets of paper containing a prayer in the Sclavonian language, the purport of which was to speed the soul on its journey to heaven. It sometimes appears to be the custom to place this prayer under the head of the deceased. It was comparatively pleasant to turn from the dark, sallow, and drawn countenances of the adults to the peaceful and happy faces of the little children, many of whom had the appearance of being in a quiet, sweet slumber, their heads enveloped in caps decked with gay ribbons and flowers, and the whole body laid out with fine gauze. Instead of the prayer for the remission of sins which was placed on the breasts of the grown-up persons, these little children had a strip of paper bound round their forehead, with a few words, also Sclavonic, praying God for His mercy. The idea is that these little ones are considered to be too young to have committed actual sins, so the prayer for remission or pardon is not necessary. The line of demarcation is drawn at seven or eight years of age. The prayers and strips of paper are sold in a small room adjoining the church, at a fixed price, the prayers at six copecks, and the strips of paper at from three half-pence to three shillings. The price is printed in large characters on each article. The coffins of the young are surmounted by candles at the imminent risk of setting the gauze and the other appendages on fire—a catastrophe which not unfrequently occurs.

You can readily imagine what a crowd was assembled around these fifteen corpses, and how great was the pressure in an edifice not forty feet square. The atmosphere, too, was heavy and oppressive, from the heat of the crowd, the forest of lighted candles, and the incense. Those present were, some holding candles, some bowing their heads to the stone floor, some standing in the corners or against the wall engaged in lively conversation; some walking out, others coming in, as it suited their fancy; here and there a mother casting a sorrowful, forlorn look at her departed little one, but few—very few—seeming affected by the occasion which had called them together. After a service which lasted about an hour and a half, the lids were replaced on the coffins, and they were borne from the church to the graves, the different companies following in crowds, at a good stiff walking pace, the majority talking and laughing in such a manner as would utterly confound our quiet, sober-minded people at home. The body is brought to the grave and deposited in the ground without further ceremony; a little earth is thrown in on the coffin by all who take part in the melancholy office; there are a few hysterical shrieks—and thus the proceedings at the cemetery terminate. For the invited, the day winds up with a carousal at the house of the deceased, the nature of the feast, of course, depending on the means at the disposal of the host. It is singular to remark how very faint are the signs of grief discernible among the crowd of Russians assembled to pay the last mark of respect to a departed relative or friend. I have observed, as a general rule, that the Russians are easily excited, and show almost convulsive signs of joy or sorrow in the first moments of ecstasy and despair; but so soon as this fit has passed, their equilibrium is restored with a promptitude really extraordinary. An example of this came under my observation on the occasion of which I am writing. A woman, whose parent was just about to be consigned to the grave, fell at once into a state bordering on convulsions, screaming and ringing her hands, as if in a paroxysm of despair, and requiring the assistance of two or three of the attendants to help her to keep her feet. Not two minutes afterward the same woman was calling out in an elevated tone of voice to some of her friends at twenty or thirty yards distance, giving orders in the most business-like manner, as though nothing uncommon had just occurred.

* * *

The annual report of the Auditor of the city of Boston has just been rendered, and it shows that the sturdy New England metropolis is steadily growing in wealth and importance. While Boston has little more than one-fourth of the population of New York, she has over half as great a valuation of property. The more careful and systematic methods of conducting business and the lack of a great mass of thriftless population, account in a great measure for this prosperous state of things.

* * *

The Sultan of Turkey has just purchased for his individval use the train of eight sumptuous railroad cars constructed for Napoleon III. some eight years ago. In 1854 the master of France sent his legions to the far East to save from disintegration the Turkish Empire. Now the modern Cæsar languishes in exile, and the luxurious adjuncts of his once great estate are bought cheap by the weak sovereign whose tottering throne he planted on a firmer foundation.

CITY MATTERS.

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Commercial mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 22d, 1872.

	Cents
Durbin, Miss Emma, West Point, Ohio	3
Dean, Miss Martha, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Jones, N. S., Cincinnati, Ohio	3
Jordon, Miss Mary, Duluth, Minn	3
Maloney, Miss Nettie, Des Moines, Iowa	3
Miller T. P., Franklin, Pa	3
O'Brien, John, Cunningham, Pa	3
Patterson, W. S., Wataga, Ill	3
Runyan, Abner, North Sewickley, Pa	3
Stewart, Mrs. Lillie R., Put in Bay, O	3
Succop, A. E., Woodville, O	3
Scott, Hugh J., Brooklyn, N. Y	3
Turnball, Mrs. James, Steubenville, O	3

John H. Stewart, P. M.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Boy Killed—A Building Wrecked.

Yesterday morning the people in the vicinity of Price street and Fifth avenue were startled by an explosion in Price's foundry, just back of the "Round House." We learn that shortly before seven o'clock the engineer came to the foundry and prepared for the day's running. The watchman of the place had already kindled the fire in the furnace. The engineer tried the water in the boiler, and as he says, found it up to the second water gauge, being plenty for all purposes. He went into the foundry, and stepped to the rear end of it to look at the clock to see if it were time to blow the whistle for commencing work. It was just seven o'clock, and he turned to go and blow the whistle. At that moment the explosion occurred. The exploded boiler was carried back twenty feet into the foundry, and fell upon the ground. Strange to say, but one person was killed. This one was a little boy of twelve years, son of Mr. Julius Moore, the well known musician in this city. The lad was employed in the foundry as a core maker. His place of work was a short distance to the rear of the boiler, and a little to one side. He had just carried some work to the other side of the foundry, and had started back to his place when the explosion occurred. He must have reached a place just in the rear of the boiler, for the end of it seems to have struck him, and he was carried with it to the place where it stopped, and was found lying on the ground beside it. His skull was found to be badly crushed and both his legs literally mashed. He was taken up and carried into the office of the foundry, where he was attended by Drs. Rex, Batten and Simpson. The physicians announced at once that there was no hope of the poor boy's surviving, and that he would not, probably, live more than two or three hours, if so long. Amputation was spoken of, but was deemed best not to attempt it, ar there was no possibility of any result except increasing suffering.

The unfortunate lad lingered until about ten o'clock, when death relieved him of his sufferings.

The boiler was about ten years old, and was patched in several places, but considered perfectly safe. The foundry belonged to the late Wm. G. Price, and is still worked under his name. The amount of damage done to the property will not be ascertained for two or three days to come, but it will be very considerable. The cause of the explosion is not known.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Alderman Butler, acting coroner, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body of young Moore, last evening at seven o'clock, when the following testimony was taken:

Charles Ebach, engineer, sworn—Went to the foundry twenty minutes to seven o'clock; looked at boiler and found it all right; tried the cock at the cylinder; went into engine room to oil engine; heard the noise and saw the bricks fall; it was about ten minntes of seven when I left the boiler to go into the engine room; there were two cocks of water in the boiler when I tried it—this was enough water to bring it about two inches above the flues; there are three cocks in the boiler; the third cock is about one inch above the second; do not raise steam in the boiler; it was four and a half months since the boiler was cleaned out; last Saturday two weeks blowed all the old water out and filled it with fresh water; the watchman raises steam; I usually see him, but he had gone home when I came to the shop that morning; the boiler has been in use ever since I came to the shop, which is about four years; the boiler had been patched. when I took charge as first engineer six months ago; never heard that the boiler was condemned; have been an engineer in different places for ten years; learned the trade under John Culbertson; the flues of the boiler were not damaged by the explosion.

Henry Albert, watchman, sworn—Started fire between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday night; raised a little steam about four o'clock Monday morning; went home about half-past five; the water was over the second cock when I left; had not so much steam when I left that morning as any other morning; have been watchman between three and four months; don't think there was more than fifty pounds of steam. (The engineer was recalled and said there was about seventy-five pounds of steam when he came.) It is always customary for the watchman to raise steam, and open the flue doors, and then go home without waiting for the engineer to come; never heard any one say that there was any danger of the boiler; was not at the foundry when the explosion took place.

John Smith, sworn—Am employed at the foundry; was in the foundry about fifteen or twenty feet from the boiler when the explosion took place; was with deceased; asked him to bring some cores to me which he did; he then started to make a fire under the core oven; he had to pass the end of the boiler; that was the last seen of deceased; the explosion took place just as he was in front of the boiler.

James Manning, sworn—Am employed in the foundry; went to work about half-past six; heard the explosion, and first started out to save myself; then went in to see who was hurt; found the boy lying at some distance from the boiler; carried him to the office; he must have been knocked about thirty feet from where he was first struck.

W. P. Lewis, foreman, sworn—I run the shop for a percentage; the boiler has been repaired three different times; last time about six months ago; the plate that blowed out was not the one that was put on last; the boilers were put in about the early part of 1860, which would make them about twelve years old; we carried only sixty pounds of steam; about a year ago I put the weight back twenty pounds; the boilers were calculated to carry one hundred and twenty pounds; never thought there was any danger; think the explosion was caused by one of the sheets becoming weakened, and giving way around the stand pipe; don't think the amount of steam could have caused the explosion in any other way.

Here the testimony was closed, and the jury, after deliberating a short time, adjourned until this evening at five o'clock.

The School of Reform.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Managers of the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania (formerly called the "House of Refuge,") completed the purchase of five hundred acres of land in Washington county, about one mile from Cannonsburg, on which they propose erecting the new Reform School. The land was purchased at $180 per acre, and the total amount to be paid will be $90,000.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 22, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	*Rise. Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	*Fall. Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	....	0	0	0	0
Omaha	12.8	0	1	0	0
Davenport	4.10	†	0	0	0
Leavenworth	....	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.6	0	0	0	0
Cairo, Ills	19.2	0	0	0	4
St. Louis, Mo	15.9	0	0	0	6
Pittsburgh, Pa	8.1	1	6	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	16.2	3	7	0	0
Louisville, Ky	5.11	0	5	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	13 3	0	5	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	17.8	†	0	0	0
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	3.2	0	0	0	1
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

†Yesterday's report not received.
Note: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 22.—River sixteen feet six inches and rising. Twenty tows have arrived with coal.

Louisville.

Louisville, July 22.—Clear and pleasant. River rising fast, with six feet six inches in the canal and four feet six inches in the chute. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Morning Star, Henderson; towboats Sam. Roberts and Dodsworth, with coal, Pittsburgh. Departed—Gray Eagle, Henderson; Charmer, Cincinnati. Business dull.

Nashville.

Nashville, July 22.—River falling very slowly; thirty inches scant on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo; Umpire, Clarksville.

Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., July 22.—Cloudy and warm; mercury 86. The river has risen four inches. Down—Nashville, Evansville, Mary Ament and Jas. E. Rankin. Up—Rapidan No. 2, Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Tarascon, Cowan and barges, and Collier and barges. Business moderate.

Cairo.

Cairo, July 22.—Arrived—R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; Anna, Memphis. Departed—R. C. Gray and Anna, Cincinnati; Burkesville, Nashville; W. H. Brown, St. Louis. The river has fallen four inches. Clear; mercury 84.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 22.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg: Friendship, Minneola and Grand Tower, Memphis; Arlington, Cincinnati; John Kyle, New Orleans; Wilson, Keokuk. Departed—Mary E. Poe, Shreveport; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis. River falling. Cloudy and cool.

Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, July 22.—Down—Geneva, Crescent City and barges, Frank Pargoud. Up—Colossal, River falling. Clear and warm.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 22.—Arrived—H. C. Yaeger, St. Louis. No departures. Raining this afternoon; thermometer 90.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

Charleston, July 22.—Cotton dull; middling nominal.

Mobile.

Mobile, July 22.—Cotton entirely nominal.

Savannah.

Savannah, July 22.—Cotton quiet; middling 21c.

Galveston.

Galveston, July 22.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20c.

Reception of the French Band.

Yesterday afternoon the committee of citizens appointed to arrange for the reception of the band of the *Garde Republicaine*, held a meeting at the office of J. M. Gazzam, Esq. Mr. John P. Dean, of Allegheny, was called to the chair, in the absence of Dr. Arthurs, the regular President. Mr. J. D. Ramsey officiated as Secretary.

A number of names were added to the Reception Committee.

On motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. R. E. Breed, A. Danse, C. Tetedoux and W. C. Smythe, were appointed to wait upon the Great Western band and ask its members to co-operate with the committee in receiving the French band.

This committee fulfilled its duties, and was assured by Mr. Weisse, leader of the Great Western, that its members would heartily second the efforts of the committee in according the strangers a fitting reception.

On motion the committee last appointed was given power to act in all arrangements made for the reception.

A resolution was passed requiring the Reception Committee to wear a designating badge of red, white and blue ribbon, after which the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Addison Arthurs, chairman of the committee, subsequently appointed Messrs. Clement Tetedoux, Josiah Cohen, A. Danse, J. Oxenhart, R. E. Breed and J. M. Gazzam a committee to proceed to Mansfield on Wednesday, meet the band and accompany it to this city.

The Committee on Procession will consist of Col. J. H. Stewart (marshal), Dr. Addison Arthurs and J. E. B. Dalzell.

The last two committees named are requested so meet at the office of Postmaster Stewart at three o'clock sharp this afternoon.

Another Spoke in the Wheel.

The officers of the Central Temperance Alliance, organized another Auxiliary Society last evening in the Ames M. E. Church First ward.

The usual opening exercises were conducted by Rev. E. R. Jones. Messrs. T. H. Rabe President, and D. R. Ingram Secretary of the Central Alliance were introduced and took charge of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by Prof. L. H. Eaton of Allegheny; T. J. Gillespie, Prof. Johnson, Mr. Kirkpatrick and others.

The Constitution and Pledge was read and in response received fifty-seven signatures.

The meeting was entertained with vocal music by Prof. Johnson and the temperance choir.

Adjourned with benediction by Rev. E. R. Jones.

The Case of R. A. Robison.

The attempt of Mr. R. A. Robison to shoot Mr. John W. Pittock, is still fresh in the recollection of the public. He was acquitted in Court on the ground of insanity and ordered to be placed in the Asylum at Dixmont. Subsequently his property was placed in the hands of Mr. David Blair, of Huntingdon, until his mind was restored. Mr. Robison, who seemed to have been laboring under temporary derangement or excitement, was released from Dixmont some time since, and for two months past has been studying medicine, at Latrobe. A petition was yesterday filed, in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth his entire sanity, and asking that his property be placed under his control. The petition was granted.

The City's Gas Bill.

Yesterday the Pittsburgh Gas Company presented its half yearly bill against the city for its consumption of the fluid. The several items foot up $18,451 47, but from this is to be deducted the sum of $10,335 46, tax due the United States which amount has been rolled up since the tax was levied, the city refusing to pay it and the gas company charging it. The matter was transferred to the courts about a year ago, but as yet no disposition has been made of it. The actual cost of the gas consumed by the city during the past six months is $8,116 01 for which sum the Controller will draw his warrant as soon as the bill is approved by the Gas Committee of Councils.

Struck with a Bar of Iron.

Frederika Blazius made an information before Mayor Callow, yesterday, charging Colony James with felonious assault and battery The prosecutrix alleges that the defendant quarreled with her husband, Charles Blazius, on Saturday evening, and during the fight which ensued he struck Charles over the head with a bar of iron, inflicting very serious injuries. Blazius resides in the Seventh ward, and is under the treatment of Dr. Mabon. A warrant was issued.

Runaway.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a spring wagon ran away on Fifth avenue. When at the corner of Wood street, the runaway collided with a heavy metal wagon and was almost completely wrecked. A couple of Italians, Messrs. Equi and Sassaro, fruit dealers, who were in the vehicle, were thrown to the ground and slightly injured.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

To-morrow, the French Band.

The police were busy hauling in common drunks, last evening.

The new House of Refuge is to be located near Cannonsburg, Washington county.

A couple of Pittsburghers are about to have a prize fight. Where are the police?

The Jackson Association held a meeting last night and ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

Only twelve common cases were heard by the Mayor yesterday morning. Verily the taverns were closed.

The coalmen are talking of purchasing a wrecking boat to be used in keeping the channel clear in the vicinity of the city.

John Lang charged Michael Lang with the larceny of thirty dollars from a bureau drawer. Michael, who is but a youth, was arrested and held for a hearing.

Harry Bowman, formerly a reporter on a Pittsburgh newspaper, was drowned on Saturday at Philadelphia by the capsizing of a boat.

The Second ward Greeley club held a meeting last night. Exactly twenty-seven persons were present. No business of importance was transacted.

Officer Sayres made an information yesterday before Mayor Blackmore charging Lizzie Foster with maintaining a disorderly house on Caldwell street. Warrant issued.

The sale of seats in the gallery for the French band concert commences at nine o'clock this morning at the Opera House box office. By purchasing in the day time the rush at night will be avoided.

Yesterday Michael Maher made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging a man named Young, a resident on Thirteenth street, with keeping a ferocious dog. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

Rev. S. B. Galbraith, Reformed Presbyterian Missionary to Syria, died in Latakiyeh, Syria, on June 21st, of acclimating fever. He left Pittsburgh last fall, accompanied by his wife. He was between twenty-five and thirty years of age.

Edward Weyman, the peddler who preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery before Mayor Callow against John Johnson, withdrew the suit yesterday. He gave as a reason that he did not get beaten any more than he deserved.

Alderman Strain yesterday took an information from Harris Burknisco, charging a man named Nathan Liber with larceny as bailee. It is alleged that the accused collected money for the prosecutor to the amount of $30 25, and converted the same to his own use. A warrant was issued.

Last evening John and Henry Schroeffel, John Zippenfeld and Joseph Huckestine, members of a brass band, had a hearing before Mayor Callow on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Henry Scheibel. Huckestine was discharged, and fines were imposed on the remaining three.

Yesterday morning officer Husted lodged an information against Hugh Campbell for assault and battery before Burgess Salisbury. The assault complained of is alleged to have been committed on Saturday while the defendant was being conveyed to the lock-up for drunkenness. The accused was held for a hearing.

David Greaves, an elderly man, who resides on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, fell from the second story of his dwelling yesterday morning to the sidewalk below. His arm was fractured, shoulder dislocated, and he also sustained severe internal bruises. He is about sixty years of age, and it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal.

Health Officer Hock, of Allegheny, made information yesterday before Mayor Callow against Henry Ley, an undertaker, for neglecting to comply with a section in the ordinance creating the Board of Health, which requires all undertakers to take out a permit for each burial they may make. The Health officer alleged that the defendant buried a child on Sunday last, without the necessary paper from him. Mr. Ley will have a hearing to-day.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the Penitentiary, but it was extinguished before much damage was done. A kettle of coal tar, which was being prepared for use on walks in the prison yard, accidentally caught fire, and being located near the gas house, it was feared that an explosion would take place, but this was prevented. An alarm was sounded, which was promptly responded to by the firemen, but their services were not required.

Barclay Blue, colored, preferred a charge of adultery yesterday before Mayor Callow against his wife Mrs. Blue. The prosecutor alleged that his wife and Pearson, whose arrest on Saturday has already been noticed, had lived as man and wife at Oakdale, Maryland, and that their conduct in Allegheny was such as to afford proof of the allegations contained in the information. Mrs. Blue was arrested and is now in the lock-up. Both parties will have a hearing to-day.

Mayor Callow yesterday received a telegram from Vincennes, Indiana, the place where Wm. Deaun, the colored man arrested on suspicion by officer Atkinson, stated he hailed from. The telegram stated his proper name was Carter, and he was known as a professional thief but there was no charge against him in that place. He had committed a number of burglaries in St. Louis, and the detectives were on the alert for him. The Mayor will detain the prisoner a day or two longer, and if he receives nothing additional by that time, he will commit him to the workhouse as a suspicious character.

James Campbell appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday, and lodged informations against Philip Farley, proprietor of a tavern at No. 74 Rebecca street, Allegheny, one for selling liquor on Sunday, and two for selling to minors. M. Meyer also preferred a charge of larceny against Richard Ennis. The parties boarded at a house on Smithfield street, and Meyer alleges that the accused suddenly disappeared, and also took with him a lot of clothing belonging to him, valued at forty dollars. The accused, in default of bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, was committed to jail for a hearing on Wednesday next.

The Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday morning the Temperance Alliance held their regular weekly meeting at their rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. These meetings are becoming more popular every day, and the society is busily engaged in organizing and preparing for work during the coming fall and winter. This society, in conjunction with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Allegheny County Bible Association, have just published their first number of the *Christian Alliance*, a sixteen page journal, which will be published monthly.

Preparations were made for the following meetings to be held during the present week: In the Sixth U. P. Church, Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Clark pastor, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. monthly meetings will be held as follows: In the Third Methodist church, Fith avenue, Pittsburgh, and Knowland M. E. church, West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, on Thursday evening, July 25th. It was also reported that an open air Temperance meeting would be held near the Pleasant Valley Mission School, Alllegheny.

Mortuary Report.

The following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending July 21, 1872, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, physician of the Board of Health: Accident, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; cholera infantum, 6; cholera morbus, 1; consumption, 3; croup, 3; congestion of brain, 3; detention, 1; disease of heart, 1; dropsy, general, 1; dropsy of the brain, 2; fever, typhoid, 6; gangrene, dry, 1; inflammation of bowels, 3; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of Men'g's, 2; inflammation of lungs, 2; inanition, 2; measles, 1; poison, 1; premature birth, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 3. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 27; from 1 to 4, 9; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2. Males, 30; females, 25. White, 53; colored, 2. Total, 55.

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The best rod we know of is "Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges." Other things being equal, the conducting power of a rod is equal to its extent of surface, as the electricity plays over the surface, not diffusing itself through the mass. The rod we have named, in both material and form, meets more perfectly than any other now in use the requisites of a powerful conductor, with the advantages of lightness and cheapness, costing but little more than the heavy iron rod, while it has over six times the conducting capacity.—*United Presbyterian, (Pittsburgh.)*

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn avenue Pittsburgh.

How It Is Done.

If you want to make a trip this summer and want a trunk, valise or travelling satchel that will withstand all efforts of the baggage smashers, you have only to call at Vogel & Graham's, No. 118 Wood street. There is the place to get it at very low figures.

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

The Columbia House at Cape May

Is filling up rapidly with a select family patronage. They make special rates with families—rates more satisfactory than any other first-class hotel at the Capes considering their location and conveniences. TThs

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

MARRIED.

FLANNEGAN—KEEGAN—On Sunday, July 21st, 187-, by Rev. Father Grace, Mr. McCANDLISS FLANNEGAN and Miss JOSEPHINE KEEGAN, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

EYSTER—July 22d, at 6 o'clock A. M., Miss CATHERINE EYSTER.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DARRAGH—On Sunday morning, July 21st, Hon. ROBERT DARRAGH, formerly State Senator of Pennsylvania from Beaver and Mercer Districts. The deceased was born in Darragh-town, county Fermanagh, Ireland, on February 23d, 1776.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, July 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence in Bridgewater, Beaver county. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS—At Elizabeth, Pa., on Monday morning, July 22d, JOHN S., only son of Samuel and Linnie Moore, aged six months and twelve days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, July 23d, at half past 10 o'clock, from the Brownsville Wharfboat, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

JONES—Sunday July 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M., DAVID J. JONES, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Mount Albion, Eighteenth ward, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will leave Meanor & Harper's, Butler street, at 9:30 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $82½. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
Sign of the Big Gun.

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Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.
Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.
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84 Market street, Agent.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Broncitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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Patterns for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, made to order
Also, Models for the Patent Office, of Wood and Brass.

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By the special permission of President Thiers and the Government of France,
THE MAGNIFICENT BAND
OF
The Garde Republicaine de Paris,
Pronounced by all the Musical Critics of the Boston Jubilee to be the
FINEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE,
WILL GIVE
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
IN PITTSBURGH,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24th.

This will be the only opportunity of hearing this Band, as they leave for Europe on July 27th.
The Committee of Arrangements have adopted the following Scale of Popular Prices:
Orchestra Chairs $3 00
Orchestra Circle 2 00
Dress Circle 1 50
Gallery 75
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
The sale of Tickets will open on SATURDAY MORNING, July 20, at 8 o'clock, at the Box Office. In order to protect the public from speculators, no more than fifteen tickets will be sold to one person.

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MAY, 1872.
NEW CARPETS
SECOND ARRIVAL.
Finest Styles of the Season.
All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.
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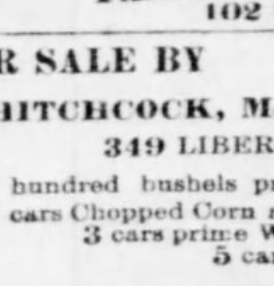

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TWO ACRES
ON PENN AVENUE,
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SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 27th, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on the Premises, in Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, Two Acres of handsomely lying and beautifully situate ground, on corner of Penn and Dallas avenues, adjoining the residence of J. P. Penney, Esq., and immediately beyond "Point Breeze," or intersection of Penn and Fifth avenues. The grounds are 176 feet front on Penn avenue, and about 500 feet in depth along Dallas avenue, within two minutes' walk of Dallas Station, on the Pennsylvania Central.
The shape and situation of these two acres are admirably adapted for sub-division into any sizes, and are the best located and most desirable property, for private residences, or improvements of any kind, now offered for sale on Penn avenue. The elegant improvements surrounding this central situation are nowhere surpassed.
TERMS—One-half cash; balance in three equal annual payments, with interest.
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ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
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FOR SALE.
Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Coal House, Stabling for 30 Horses; 1 large Storehouse, 11 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the Furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On this tract of Land, which contains about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field.
One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases belonging to the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.
LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

REAL ESTATE,
On Liberty, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets,
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer a Lot of Ground fronting 198 feet on Liberty street, by a depth of 100 feet to Spring alley. Also, 300,000 Brick, more or less, part of which are standing in the walls. The Lot and Brick will be sold separately or together, as may be desired. Also, a Lease fronting 48 feet on Liberty street, with a depth of 100 feet to Spring alley, adjoining the forementioned Property, and making a total frontage on Liberty street of 246 feet. As a Manufacturing Site it is unsurpassed by any property in the city.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
No. 76 Wood street.

For Sale or Lease,
A Two-story Frame Building,
100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.
WOULD MAKE
A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.
Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address
121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

LOTS.
Over Two Hundred Large and Beautiful Building Lots on LARIMER AVENUE, East Liberty,
But three minutes walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Prices $200, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000, as to location.
Above Lots are offered at $5, $10 or $15 per month, and those wishing to build can get their Lumber and Material on a long credit, and the payments on the Lot will be stopped until the House is paid for.
We invite all those of small means to come and examine our Lots and understand our easy mode of payment, which is but a rent. Plans can be had at our Lumber Office, East Liberty.
MELLON BROTHERS.

JOHN H. STEWART ... ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

ROOFING.

GRAVEL ROOFING.

FELT
W. B. LUPTON & CO
354 PENN ST
PITTSBURGH PA
PAVING & ROOFING PITCH

Woodside & Griffith,
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN

SLATE.
Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in Peach Bottom, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing
SLATE
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S
Railway Guide and Hand-Book,
Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:[illegible] a m
Philada. Ex	5:10 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac. No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Home'd Ac. No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:5[illegible] a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:30 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:25 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 1	4:15 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:30 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac. No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1.30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:19 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:19 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:19 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOKLEY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail	10:50 a m	4:45 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	6:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	8:05 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40 a m	2:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	[illegible]	10:5[illegible] a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	5:15 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:3[illegible] p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 a. m., arriving at Parker at 11:25 a. m. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	8:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:55 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:15 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:20 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 9th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac.	6:30 a m	Braddock's Ac.	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:05 a m	Confluence Ac.	9:50 a m
Glenwood Ac.	12:15 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	11:[illegible] a m
Confluence Ac.	3:20 p m	Glenwood Ac.	1:35 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
Braddock's Ac.	5:30 p m	Mixed Way	3:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Through Mail	6:10 p m
Baltimore Ex.	7:45 p m	Braddock's Ac.	7:30 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:00 p m
Sunday Church Train*	1:00 p m	Sunday Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily.

Baltimore Express does not make connection at Cumberland on Sunday.

All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, east and west, connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to Baltimore on night trains, without change of cars.

Shortest and quickest route to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and all Southern Cities, making close connections for Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P. W. and B. R. W. can be procured; and also Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Tickets can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by
W. ARMSTRONG,
Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or H. T. ROWLEY, Agent,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After JUNE 26, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac.	6:53 a m
Washington Ac.	8:53 a m	Washington Ac.	8:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac.	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:23 p m
Southern Ex.	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	2:28 p m
Steubenville Ac.	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:43 p m	Fast Line	5:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	1:13 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:53 p m
Chicago Mail	8:13 a m	Chi & St. Louis Ex	4:48 p m
Pacific Exp	9:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:18 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:31 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:13 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:43 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
R. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Miller's Screw Can,
Patented March, 1868.
The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax.
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for Sample.
All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
109 and 111 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.